THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,475. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

STARTLING.

The Assassins of the President.

Jeff. Davis, Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders and W. C. Cleary the Accomplices of Booth.

Evidence that They Concocted and Incited the Conspiracy.

A PRICE SET ON THEIR HEADS.

Large Rewards Offered for Their Apprehension.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Offered for Davis and Twenty-five Thousand Each for Thompson, Clay, Tucker and Sanders, and Ten Thousand for Cleary.

THE EVIDENCE OF THEIR GUILT.

Additional Interesting Details Showing How Many Facts Against Them Were Obtained.

Lincoln, Johnson and Seward the Only Victims Selected.

Explanation of the Mysterious Movements of Sanders and Tucker in 1864.

They Ply Between Richmond and Canada While Concocting the Conspiracy.

PURSUIT OF DAVIS.

Stoneman Only a Day Behind Him.

He Has Orders to Pursue the Traitor While He Has a Horse Left Alive.

One of the Conspirators in Custody in Canada.

Twenty-one of Them Under Guard in Washington.

Incidents of the Pursuit, Capture and Death of Booth,

&c., &c., &c.

THE PROCLAMATION.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary and other rebels and traitors against the government of the United States, harbored in Canada:

Now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons, or either of them within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:—

One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly Tucker, and

Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

BOOTH'S FLIGHT AND DEATH.

Mr. W. S. Walton's Despatch.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865.

It is immaterial here to state the hour and date that Booth crossed into Maryland from the District of Columbia, as that is a matter which will come before the tribunals of the country. Suffice it to say that his accomplice, Harold, met him somewhere above the bridge over the Eastern branch of the Potomac with two horses. They then proceeded to Upper Marlboro, thence down to Piscataway and Port Tobacco, and down to the point where they crossed the Potomac, which is believed to be at Cedar Point, near which is the farm of Mr. Barrow's.

THE PURSUIT BEGUN.

A squad of cavalry, under command of Captain F. M. Baker, Company E, Sixteenth New York cavalry, and Lieutenant Peter McNaughton, Company H, Sixteenth New York cavalry, proceeded along the route above indicated, and arrested Dr. Mudd, who had set Booth's leg. From Dr. Mudd's house Booth and Harold proceeded to Cox's by some conveyance, for which they paid a darkey two several sums of two dollars and five dollars. On reaching Cox's they were kindly and hospitably entertained, so much so that, after partaking of refreshments, they proceeded in company with Cox along the road, and in the evening he returned and procured more provisions from his house for them.

THEY ARE RECOGNIZED AND DECAMP.

They then reached Turner's, about five miles from Bryantown, and while eating some refreshment the servant was sent out to inform the neighbors of their presence, Booth having been recognized. They discovered the dilemma they were in, and, seizing the food on the table, decamped, and took refuge in the swamp and underbrush. There are no other incidents of note that can be published at present, as the ends of justice require extreme caution in giving details. Some lady in Maryland presented Booth with a buffalo robe, which was consumed in the fire at Garrett's barn, in which he was captured.

HOW BOOTH RECROSSED THE POTOMAC.

The assassin crossed the Potomac in a small skiff, about fourteen feet long, which is now in possession of the authorities. They left Cedar Point some time in the night of Saturday, and arrived at Gambile creek, a small stream that empties into the Potomac, on the Virginia shore, a little north of the Upper Machodoc creek, about daylight. There they rested some time, and as Booth was suffering from pain, in consequence of the sprain of his leg, his accomplice—his brother, as he called Harold—went over the flat, to the nearest house, which was a small, dilapidated farm house, known as Grinll's farm, and occupied by an aged free negro, known as "Old Sic." Harold asked "Sic" to direct him to the house of a lady who lives at the mouth of the Upper Machodoc creek, to whom he had been directed by some party in Maryland, which he did. He (Harold) then went to the door and inquired for the lady of the house. Her daughter, Lucy, informed him her mother was out riding. At this juncture a Mr. Baden, who is a paroled rebel soldier, and who had been the recipient of the lady's hospitality for a few days, came up to the door and asked the stranger who he was, what he wanted, what was his name, &c. He gave a fictitious name. Baden looked at him very searchingly, thinking from his demeanor and dress that he was a very suspicious looking character, and said:—

"I think I have seen you before somewhere."

After some parley he (Harold) admitted to Baden that his name was Harold, and that he formerly studied medicine with a Dr. Robinson, in Charles county, Maryland, where Baden was acquainted, and where he formed the acquaintance of Harold. Whilst, however, he admitted this, he seemed much confused, and his face changed color, evidently embarrassed at being identified. He then stated that he wanted to procure a horse for a brother who had been thrown from his horse, and who wanted to proceed to Fort Royal, on the Rappahannock river. Mr. Baden told him the lady of the house was not within, but if he walked down the river side he would probably meet her.

THE YOUNG LADY'S STATEMENT.

The following is the statement I procured from Miss Lucy, the daughter of the lady referred to above:—

A man, whom it was subsequently discovered was Harold, came to her mother's house about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, April 23. He said he was an escaped Confederate prisoner from a Yankee prison. He said he wanted to go to Dr. R. Stewart's. "Old Sic," a negro, directed him to the house as the one indicated by some person on the Maryland side, as the lady who lived on the upper Machodoc creek. He said after he got out of prison with his brother his brother's horse fell and broke his leg. After some further conversation he asked if the young ladies (there were two in the house) were fond of riding on the water, if so he had a small boat which he would present to them. At this juncture Mr. Baden came up, as above referred to, and the young ladies stopped further conversation. As there is no doubt of the entire innocence of the lady and her family in any complicity with the crime, and being a widow, I am requested to suppress her name, as her family would be deeply wounded by its publicity, as she has been unwillingly and unfortunately connected with this transaction. I give her own statement in full:—

THE MOTHER'S STATEMENT.

On Sunday morning, about ten o'clock, a young man came to my house and inquired for the lady of the house. I was then absent from home. On my return he requested me to furnish him some conveyance, as he wished to go to Fort Royal. I told him I had no conveyance. He then wanted to buy a horse, for which he said he would pay a large price. I told him I had none to sell, thought he could walk. He then stated that he had a lame brother, and wanted the horse for him; that his brother had fallen from a horse and broken his leg on the other side of the river, that his brother had escaped from a Yankee prison and was trying to make his way home in Georgia. I asked him if he had anything to eat. He said "No," that he wanted something. I then sent him some provisions, as I could not let him in the house, he seemed to me a suspicious character. I never saw his brother. He then inquired of my daughter if she had any excursion on the river. She said "No, they had no boat now." He then said, "I have a little boat down on the bank of the river, which you may go and get." Mr. Baden said in the evening to me, "You had better send for that boat, it may be to your advantage." The next morning I sent down a boy in his company and had the boat placed in my yard. I could have disposed of the boat several times for a large sum of money, but refused to do so. They landed at Gambier creek. Mr. Bryant took his horse down to the river to take the sick man, and I am informed he took him over to Dr. R. Stewart's, near St. Paul's church, at Hampstead. The next day I went on the bank of the river with Mr. Baden and tried to hail a gunboat, but none would answer my signal, which I thought very strange, as they invariably sent a boat off when a signal was raised. My object in hailing them was to inform them about the boat and the manner in which it came in my possession, as I did not at all like the looks of the man who left it.

THE ASSASSINS PROCURE A CONVEYANCE.

It appears that after he (Harold) procured the provisions for himself and his brother, he met an old man in a field in the next farm north to Old Sic's, and asked him to furnish him a horse. This he said he could not well do. This was old Will Bryant, who is physically and intellectually a good personation of Old Fagin. His money is his god. He agreed with Harold after some parley to take him and his sick brother to Dr. Stewart's for ten dollars. His brother was to ride one horse and he, Harold and old Fagin the other. Harold told Bryant that his brother was wounded at Richmond and broke his leg, and he wanted the horse to take him to Dr. Stewart's. Bryant said there was no necessity to go to Dr. Stewart's, as there were plenty of doctors nearer who could set the leg, and he named the names of Dr. Price, Dr. Hoe, Dr. Saurax, Dr. Tels and Dr. Hunter, all of whom resided in the vicinity and could set his brother's leg. He said "no," he had been recommended by some friends over in Maryland to go to Dr. R. Stewart's, and there he would go, and to no other place. Bryant then went to his house, and caught his mare in the yard and another horse, whilst Harold went down and brought Booth to the house. He had been lying on the bank of the creek all this time, while Harold sought some conveyance to take him to Stewart's. There was little conversation between the parties on the trip, except that which Bryant introduced. Amongst other topics they talked of Confederate notes. Old Fagin had a great antipathy to them, and said he always said they would not be worth a damn, and stipulated as a condition precedent that he should have the money down, all dollars in greenbacks. It was about two hours before sunset that they left Bryant's house.

DR. STEWART REJECTS THEM.

They reached Dr. Stewart's about dark—distance some twelve miles. Bryant rapped at the door of Dr. Stewart's, which is a fine frame mansion, at Hampstead, near St. Paul's church, and stated to Dr. Stewart that he had brought two Confederate soldiers who had been directed to his house by some party in Maryland, one of whom had his leg broken, and desired his professional services. It must be here remarked that, upon inquiring, it was ascertained that Dr. Stewart does not practice his profession now, except, perhaps, to attend a few intimate friends of the family. The parties (Booth and Harold) entered the house and asked for accommodation and food, for they said they were very hungry and tired, and wanted to stay all night. The doctor said it was impossible to accommodate them. To this they demurred in strong terms, stating that they had been recommended and particularly directed to his house by friends in Maryland. Bryant said the house of Dr. Stewart was then nearly full of Confederate soldiers, but he left them having fulfilled his contract, and was about returning home, when the doctor hailed him and told him he must take them away, as he could not accommodate them. He paid no attention, when the doctor, as he says, put on his hat and made Bryant return to take them, at the same time recommending them to a colored man, a "free feller," as Bryant called him, who could convey them to Port Royal, where they said they wished to go after Booth's leg was set. The doctor said he did not believe Booth's leg was broken, but he thought he was playing off. In speaking of Booth and Harold in this way I do not wish it to be understood that the doctor identified either of the parties. I merely state names, as they were undoubtedly the persons who were taken to the doctor's house. They both were very anxious to tell their story to the doctor, but he said he did not wish to hear a word about it, and sent them away from his house in company with old Bryant as soon as he could.

HOW THEY ACTED AT THE NEGRO'S HOUSE.

Bryant took them to the "free feller's," W. Lucas', about a quarter of a mile from Stewart's. This was, as near as Lucas could judge, about midnight. It was long after he had gone to bed. He usually goes to bed about ten o'clock. They stated in reply to his interrogations that they were Confederate soldiers on parole and wanted a conveyance to go to Fredericksburg. He said that he wanted to use his horses on his farm and could not send them at all. This seemed to raise the ire of the speaker, who appears to have been Booth. All this time Lucas was inside the house, fearful, at the late hour, to open his door to strangers, humble as was his dwelling. A peremptory demand was then made to open the door or take the consequences. Lucas, who was in his house with his wife, a free colored woman, and his little children, some of whom were sick, then opened the door. The two, Booth and Harold, walked in. They said they were sent there by Dr. Stewart to obtain a conveyance or wagon to forward them to Fredericksburg. Lucas again told the parties that he wanted to use his horses on his farm, and he could not by any possibility spare them. At this juncture Booth, "the lame man," as Lucas says, pulling aside his coat and displaying his arms (two revolvers, a long knife and a carbine in his hand), said:—"Fellow, do you know we are some of Mosby's men? We offer to pay you for your accommodation, and if you will not accept pay we will take your horses, your wagon, and we will compel you to take us where we want to go." This so terrified the poor colored man that he thought it best to strike a bargain, which he did. They agreed to pay him twenty-five dollars to convey them to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock. They then made the poor colored woman get up and cook them some supper, and remained in his shanty till about daybreak. Lucas and his wife sat up all night, fearful of their lives. In answer to questions how he got his leg broke, he said he was trying to get away from the gunboats, and had fallen from his horse about eight or ten days before. Lucas did not believe this statement, and says he would have questioned them further, but was fearful, as the laws of Virginia did not allow a free colored man to talk with a white man. Besides he says, as he had heard so much about three desperate Mosby men, he was fearful that perhaps they would shoot both him and his wife, steal the horses and decamp. Just at dawn he sent his son Charley to drive them in his team to Port Royal. Previous to starting they wanted to know if there was no other way than by the direct road. Lucas said they might "go round by the mill," as Charley, a bright colored lad, about eighteen years of age, took them round by way of Charles Mason's grist mill. Booth and Harold paid Lucas twenty dollars before leaving the house, instead of twenty-five dollars, and omitted to pay for the breakfast they eat. It might be possible, under certain circumstances, that they had forgotten this necessary *quid pro quo*. But in this instance it was an omission purposely designed, as at the very time or soon after they had partaken of their repast Booth tore out a slip of paper or leaf from his memorandum book, and enclosing it, with two dollars and fifty cents, directed Lucas to take it in the morning, after he had left, to Dr. Stewart's house. The following is a copy of the epistle, and it speaks for itself. The writer (Stranger) was very much chagrined at the treatment experienced by him from his Confederate friends. The friend or friends in Maryland had evidently mistaken their man, or the doctor was too crafty to fall into a trap. It will be observed that the actor is shown in all the phraseology, proving that if mad there was method in his madness:—

THE NOTE TO DR. STEWART.

DR. STEWART:—

DEAR SIR—Forgive me, but I have some little pride. I hate to blame you for your want of hospitality. You know your own affairs. I was sick and tired, with a broken leg, and in need of medical advice. I would not have turned a dog from my door in such a condition. However, you was kind enough to give us something to eat, for which I not only thank you, but, on account of the reluctant manner in which it was bestowed, I feel bound to pay for it. It's not the substance, but the manner in which a kindness is extended that makes one happy in the acceptance thereof. "The sauce to meat is ceremony; meeting were bare without it." Be kind enough to accept the enclosed two dollars and a half—though hard to spare—for what we have received.

Yours, respectfully, STRANGER.

April 24, 1865.

The conversation between the parties at Lucas' house during their stay was of a general character. They represented themselves as brothers. One was addressed as "Johnny," the other as "David." The colored boy, Charley, son of Lucas, says that during the trip he was frequently urged to "hurry up." Booth seemed much fatigued, and laid down in the bottom of the wagon and slept at intervals. They arrived at Port Conway, opposite Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, about noon, on Monday, the 24th. The ferryboat was on the opposite side of the river, and Harold hailed it. While waiting Harold went to the house of a Mr. Rollins, a fisherman, and asked him how much he would charge to take him and his brother, who was lame, to Orange Court House. Rollins said he did not know the way to Orange Court House very well, but would take them as far as Bowling Green. He said he would take them in his wagon for ten dollars in gold. This Booth said was too much, but he would pay ten dollars in greenbacks. Rollins said he would have to go and attend to his nets, which he had just put out on the river, and when he came back would give them an answer. When he returned he finally agreed to take them to Bowling Green for ten dollars in greenbacks. He went again to attend his fish nets before putting the horses in the team, and during his absence three rebel soldiers came up to the ferry landing, with the intention of crossing as soon as the boat came over the river. There was then a long and apparently exciting conversation between all the parties—Booth, Harold and the three soldiers—after which Harold came over to Mr. Rollins' house and told him that they had met some of their friends, who agreed to go with them to Bowling Green. There being only three horses, they agreed to ride in turn. Harold apologized to Rollins for not taking his team, as engaged. Rollins told him it made no difference. Harold then copied some paper which he took from Booth, and returned to him, when, as the ferryboat had arrived, they all started over across the Rappahannock together. Before they started Booth was sitting on a stoop near Rollins' house, and said he did not want to go to Fredericksburg, as the damned Yankees were too thick there for him, and in allusion to people over the Maryland side of the Potomac, he said they were "a damned set of scallawags," for they charged him one hundred and fifty dollars for a small skiff, which was not worth half that sum.

BOOTH'S NEW COMPANIONS.

The three rebel soldiers, the friends of the assassins, were William Jett, a captain in Mosby's guerillas, and who lives in Westmoreland county, near Westmoreland Court House; Lieutenant M. B. Ruggles, son of General Ruggles, of the rebel army, and Lieutenant A. R. Bainbridge, both residents of King George's county, and of Mosby's guerillas. It appears that they were en route for Richmond to obtain their paroles, under the terms of surrender agreed upon between Gens. Grant and Lee. Mosby disbanded his battalion near the end of April, at Fauquier, and it is said when he made his farewell address it brought tears to the eyes of most of his men, who were much devoted to him. The copy is herewith appended, your correspondent having obtained it from Captain W. Jett:—

MOSBY'S ADDRESS TO "HIS SOLDIERS."

FAUQUIER, April 21, 1865.

SOLDIERS—I have summoned you together for the last time. The vision we have cherished for a free and independent country has vanished, and that country is now the spoil of a conqueror. I disband your organization in preference to surrendering to our enemies. I am no longer your commander. After an association of more than two eventful years I part from you with a just pride in the fame of your achievements and grateful recollections of your generous kindness to myself, and now at this moment of bidding you a final adieu accept the assurance of my unchanging confidence and regard. Farewell.

J. S. MOSBY,
Colonel commanding battalion.

AFTER CROSSING THE FERRY

at Port Royal Jett and his companions took their charge to several farm houses, trying to leave the lame man (Booth) with some of them. They visited Mr. Pritlan, T. W. Catlett and E. L. Gibbs, representing to them that Booth was one of Mosby's men, and had fallen from his horse, thereby breaking his leg. Each of these families were deaf to his entreaties, and they passed on till they arrived at Garrett's farm, situated about five miles from Port Royal and about a quarter of a mile off the main road to Bowling Green. Jett and Ruggles came up to the door of Mr. Garrett's house with Booth, and introduced him to Mr. Garrett as Mr. Boyd, a Confederate soldier, who belonged to General A. P. Hill's corps, and who had been wounded at Petersburg, requesting Garrett to keep him a day or two till they could send for him. This he consented to do, when the parties left and joined their companions, Harold and Bainbridge, at the fence of Mr. Garrett's plantation. The four then proceeded to Bowling Green. This was quite late in the afternoon of Monday, April 24.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE CAVALRY.

On Tuesday afternoon Harold came in great haste to Garrett's and informed Booth that the cavalry were crossing the river, and he had better take to the woods. He immediately called to one of Mr. Garrett's sons and requested him to go up stairs and get his two revolvers, which he did, when Booth and Harold went off and hid themselves in the woods till after dark. They subsequently returned to the house and had supper, after which they requested permission of some of Mr. Garrett's family to sleep in the barn. It was a tobacco house, but had not been used as such for some time. Permission was granted, and one of Mr. Garrett's sons, thinking it not altogether right, said they must consent to be locked up in the barn, which they did. After dark the two sons took the bunch of keys that lock up the barn and granary and secreted themselves in the granary, fearing that the object of the two in hiding was to steal the horses out of the stable and decamp during the night. This accounts for the boys being there when the cavalry arrived and surrounded the barn.

The rest of the details of the affair have already been published in the HERALD. Garrett's house is one of those nice, comfortable two story Virginia farm houses that you frequently meet with in travelling through the rich and fertile valleys of that State, having the usual outhouses and appurtenances common to such places.

THE CONVERSATION WITH THE GARRETT FAMILY.

The conversations had between Booth and the members of the Garrett family differ in some respects from those that have been published heretofore. He said that he was advised to leave his skiff at Mrs. ——'s, on upper Machodoc creek, but some gunboat hailed them and they were afraid, so they put into Gambier's creek.

After the shooting of Booth, Dr. Urquhart, of Port Royal, was called in to attend to and dress the wound. The death of the assassin has been fully noted in the HERALD.

THE OBJECT OF THE SECOND EXPEDITION.

As there were many parties supposed to be either directly or indirectly implicated in aiding the escape of Booth, it was deemed advisable that a second expedition should be sent out with a view to collect all the testimony bordering on the case; also to ferret out all parties implicated. Accordingly the matter was placed in the hands of Colonel L. C. Baker, chief detective of the War Department, and a company, consisting of Lieutenant L. B. Baker, Lieutenant P. McNaughton, of Company H, Sixteenth New York cavalry, and a squad of twenty cavalry, were despatched last Saturday evening to Belle Plain with special instructions. Your correspondent accompanied the expedition, which returned to Washington this afternoon, having obtained much valuable information relative to matters, much of which has been detailed above.

We reached Walnut Tree landing, on the Potomac creek, on Sunday morning, and, after traversing the country to Port Conway, on the Rappahannock, we proceeded in the afternoon to Garrett's residence.

After we crossed the Rappahannock there were many silly rumors afloat in regard to the shooting of Booth, &c. One was to the effect that Captain W. Jett had betrayed him with a view to screen himself and obtain part of the reward that had been offered for the capture of his friend, as he told Mr. Garrett he was. These, however, are entirely without foundation.

We arrived at Garrett's just before sundown on Sunday evening, the young ladies expressing great delight at seeing Lieutenant Baker, and extremely anxious to learn when their brothers would be released to come home to them. There is no doubt that this whole family are entirely and absolutely innocent of any participation in the harboring and secreting of Booth and his accomplice, knowing them to be the guilty parties.

It appears that on Sunday morning Mr. Garrett went over to Bowling Green to see Captain W. Jett, who was at the residence of Mr. Goldman, with a view for him to sign a certificate setting forth the fact that he (Jett) had introduced Mr. Boyd, who afterwards proved to be J. W. Booth, as his friend, &c. It is well here to note that Mr. Garrett was not personally acquainted with Jett, but knew the family, who live in a neighbouring county—Westmoreland county—and out of respect to them, and with that liberality and hospitality for which he is proverbial in all that district of country, he took the word and honor of young Jett that Boyd, alias Booth, was a friend. He treated him as a neighbor would do a friend of a neighbor. The result is now too well known. The certificate, of which the following is a copy, Dr. Jett refused to sign. He admitted the facts set forth, but said he wanted to consult his father before signing it. The fact is, it is supposed he was engaged to one of the daughters of Mr. Goldman, at Bowling Green, and the lady of the house prevailed on him not to sign the certificate. In fact, he said that was the reason why he would not sign it. Here it is.

THE CERTIFICATE WHICH CAPT. JETT REFUSED TO SIGN.

BOWLING GREEN, Caroline county, Va.

I hereby certify that I did, on Monday evening, the 24th of April, 1865, call at the residence of Richard H. Garrett, and that I had with me two other men, one of whom I introduced to Mr. Garrett as Lieutenant Ruggles and the other as my friend Mr. Boyd, that I introduced myself as Captain Jett, and that I said to Mr. Garrett I was not personally acquainted with him, but knew him by character, and that when I introduced him to Mr. Boyd I stated that he (Boyd) was a soldier belonging to General A. P. Hill's corps, that he had his leg broken in the fight below Petersburg, and that I requested Mr. Garrett to take care of him until Wednesday morning, that I and Lieutenant Ruggles were going on a scout towards Richmond and could not take Mr. Boyd with us, but would come for him on Wednesday morning, and that Garrett consented to take care of him, as a wounded confederate soldier; and I have no reason to believe that Mr. Garrett or his sons looked upon him in any other light than as above stated. The man that I introduced to Mr. Garrett as Boyd turned out to be J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer of Abraham Lincoln.

Given under my hand, this 30th day of April, 1865.

After a long consultation with Lieutenant Baker, it was thought best to get some of Mr. Garrett's friends to go to Bowling Green and compel young Jett to come over, so that he should be made a witness. Mr. J. D. Powers, F. C. Samuel, and other neighbors, proceeded late at night to Bowling Green and found Jett had returned to his father's house on the afternoon of Sunday. They then proceeded, accompanied by parts of the command, after midnight, to the house of Mr. Jett, the father of young Jett, in Westmoreland county, where they succeeded in finding him. He accompanied the expedition to Washington, and arrived here this morning with other parties, whose names are not now necessary to be mentioned.

I would state that a debt of gratitude is due by the nation to Colonel Baker for the able, efficient and sagacious manner in which the whole affair has been conducted.

There are parties entirely implicated in this conspiracy which it would be impolitic to name. The authorities, however, are on the qui vive, and it will not be long before an exposure will be made that the public little dream of.

THE EVIDENCE.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1865.

DEEP INTEREST IN THE DETAILS OF THE PLOT.

Everything relating to the dramatic tragedy which was enacted here on the night of the 14th of April is still sought after with great interest. Every scrap of news in reference to those who were engaged in the assassination and in reference to their accomplices is seized upon with great avidity by a mourning nation. Much has been written, long yarns have been spun out and spread before the people, some of which are based upon facts, while others are mere idle rumors. Half has not yet been told. There are several unwritten chapters, which will be unfolded to the public as the trial of the chief conspirators progress. There are chapters of such horrid detail and extensive combinations that will startle the country equal to anything which has transpired since the commencement of the wicked, bloodthirsty and thieving rebellion. The public have no idea of the extent to which the authorities here probed this plot. The accounts published give but a faint idea. They know how the chief actor in the tragedy has been tracked and followed through Maryland and hunted down in Virginia, and how he died like a dog; but this is but one portion of the whole affair, but one branch of the main stream which has been gone over. In almost every other respect equal success has crowned the efforts of the authorities; and, in fact, in some instances, with much greater success as the public will see in the due course of time. The persons taken into custody as participators, aiders and abettors, or in some way accomplices to the tragic deed, are numbered almost by hundreds. There are still a few at large, until they are captured it will not be the part of wisdom to publish in detail the developments in full which have transpired. It is but proper to state that the principal actors—the men who on the night of the 14th were at their posts and performed their allotted portion of the work—are in limbo, except it may be one person, and he had but a minor part to act, and may be classed as one of the stock company in the plot.

THE CONSPIRATORS PREPARING FOR THEIR WORK SINCE LAST AUGUST.

The extent of the conspiracy is beyond what has been imagined. The facts are not conclusive where it originated, but circumstances point very strong to its being the work of the fire eating Southerners, who, by their foaming speeches and boasts that a Brutus would arise to plant the dagger in the breast of the first anti-slavery President that was ever elected, gave the idea to their followers, which has been put in practice by the over zealous fanatics in our midst, who had not the courage to enter the Southern armies and fight for the cause which they pretended to uphold. Whether the detail or the employment of the leading men in the tragedy was the work of the rebel conspirators, who had so gone refuge in Canada, or not the facts in the trial will no doubt tell. The fact that some of the parties connected with it were participators in the St. Albans raid, and confederates in the attempt to burn New York city last fall, furnishes strong circumstantial evidence that the same brain that planned or instigated those atrocious deeds instigated and set in motion the plot for assassinating our late lamented Chief Magistrate.

One thing is certain: that the parties who were to execute the atrocious deed which has filled the land with mourning commenced holding their meetings in Washington as long ago as August, 1864. They were bound together by one of the strongest oaths ever taken by mortals, and every person who was admitted to the secret was bound to remain faithful to the end at the penalty of death—his life to be taken by one of his associates. Many of the confederates were not taken fully into the secret, and even those who were were allowed to approach it by degrees as their faithfulness to their oath had been tested. The authorities have been fortunate enough to ascertain where, when and how often the conspirators held their meetings, and have taken into custody the people who occupied the houses where they met. The number which were taken into the secret before the consummation of the deed was so large that it is astonishing that some one of the number did not reveal it.

It is now generally noticed that several of the secession sympathizing residents of Washington were in excellent spirits on the morning of the 14th ult., so much so as to attract the attention of many of the loyal citizens. There were two or three persons who gave it as their opinion that Booth had some dastardly plot on hand, but all such were laughed at for discovering mares' nests, and failed to notify the authorities. But as soon as the deed was done, and Mr. Lincoln had breathed his last, there were numerous parties who had circumstantial evidence bearing upon it.

HOW THE DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY WERE OBTAINED.

It is one that about three weeks before the plans were put into execution one of the parties revolted at the part of the work which the leaders had allotted to him on the eventful night, and at once manifested a desire to back out. He was, however, reminded of his oath, and every effort made to bring him up to his work. But, the more he thought of it the more he became alarmed at the fearful proposition of the hellish scheme. After several days parleying he succeeded in getting the consent of his associates to relieve him from all further connection with them, on the condition that he should leave the city and not return for sixty days. He left the city, and was somewhere within the limits of the Army of the Potomac when the news came there of the assassination of the President. He immediately repaired to Fortress Monroe and gave himself up, and was sent to Washington, arriving there the next morning after the funeral services to Mr. Lincoln at the White House. When taken before the authorities he made a full confession of all that he knew of the plot, as to where and when they met, and who were concerned in it. It is understood that the proclamation issued during that day by Secretary Stanton, offering an additional reward for Booth, also rewards for Atzerot and Harold, were based upon the confession of this prisoner. At any rate the arrests on that day were numerous, and several residents of Washington were among the number. This opened the way for further important developments, all of which will in due time be made public.

THE NUMBER ENGAGED IN EXECUTING THE PLOT

is much larger than has been generally supposed. Besides Booth and his accomplices in and around the theatre, the assassinator of Seward, and Atzerot at the Kirkwood, there were a number engaged in cutting the telegraph wires leading from the War Department, and still another set endeavoring to divert the attention of the authorities from the fleeing culprits. It appears that at precisely ten minutes past ten there were twenty-two wires, leading from the War Office in different directions and connecting with the fortifications and outposts, cut. These wires having been cut at a considerable distance from each other, together with the simultaneousness of this work, shows very plainly that a number of men were engaged in it, and it is now believed that there were twenty two men appointed to do this work. The time at which this was accomplished furnishes beyond a doubt the hour which the President was assassinated, which heretofore has been stated all the way from half past nine to half past ten. It probably did not vary much from ten o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY SEWARD THE ONLY INTENDED VICTIMS.

The numerous stories in reference to the contemplated assassination of all the leading officials in the government are all moonshine. At least, the evidence obtained thus far shows that the scheme only contemplated the assassination of President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson and Secretary Seward—no more, and no less. For some reason the person who was to execute the programme on Mr. Johnson failed to do his work. Booth is the only man who carried out his part to the letter. The would-be assassin of Mr. Seward, no doubt considered that he had performed his work thoroughly, but providential circumstances prevented his blows being effective.

There are no facts whatever looking toward the design of touching any other officials, unless perchance they might be in the way, as Fred. Seward was at his father's residence. The stories about Senator Sumner being fired upon since the mournful event of the 14th are all inventions got up for political capital. At least, such is the belief here. He is being pressed for a position in the Cabinet, and this dodge is supposed to be part of the programme to force him into favor with President Johnson in the light of a martyr, and thus secure for him the position of Secretary of State.

THE PARTIES ENGAGED IN THE CONSPIRACY.

The persons engaged in the plot present a motley crew, from the wild and eccentric actor down to a mere carpenter, including the Pennsylvania avenue dandy, blockade runners, and men with their heads silvered over with the snows of many winters, and rattle headed youths hardly out of their teens. The testimony already obtained is so straightforward and convincing that there is no doubt but at least twenty one, if not twenty three, persons will suffer the penalty of death. There is hardly one chance in a thousand that they can escape—the evidence is so damnable against them. It is said that there are some three persons confederates in the conspiracy who had been pardoned by the President, and escaped death by his tender heart and humane feelings.

There is no truth in the reports that the would-be assassin of Mr. Seward has tried to beat his brains out in his prison. He had remained silent and morose ever since he has been in custody, and has not asked a single question about his arrest or why he is confined. He is said to be a fine formed and athletic person, and takes his confinement in dogged silence.

THE CARPENTER

who fixed the box in the theatre has also been found. It is said that he took charge of Booth's horse early in the evening on the night of the tragedy, and at the proper time led it into the alley at the rear of the theatre, and employed a negro boy, called "Peanut John," to hold it near the door and close to a box, so that the actual could be easily mounted, and then fixed the door leading to the rear of the stage so that there would be no delay in Booth's exit. This person is said to be the same one who built Booth's stable in the alley, and also the carpenter employed to do work in the theatre, such as putting up new scenery, &c.

These are but small portions of the facts elicited, but they show plainly that the authorities have not been idle, and that the capture of a few men and the arrest of numerous parties is not all that has been accomplished. They have gone deeper into the affair, and ascertained a thousand fold more than any person has imagined. Harold, it is understood, was a sort of Man Friday to Booth—his Sancho Panza—his errand boy and man of various work, including watchman to give signs of danger.

Justice bids fair to be swift in visiting these culprits and accomplices. The leader has already died a death of great agony and hard suffering. The future has confined within its unknown mysteries the fate of the balance.

The Movements of Sanders and Tucker Between Richmond and Canada in 1864.

MR. WILLIAM H. MERRIAM'S DESPATCH.

RICHMOND, Va., April 28—A. M.

The despatch of Secretary Stanton to General Dix, bearing date the 25th inst., and reaching us in the HERALD that came here yesterday, has led to much and varied gossip in Richmond, in connection with the visits of George N. Sanders to this city previous to the peace negotiations between Clay, Holcomb, Greeley and others, as well as with the concoction in Canada of the plot to assassinate the late President Lincoln. Sanders, it appears, came here before these negotiations so disguised as to make his identity scarcely possible to his most intimate friends. His hair was closely cut, and he wore an old pair of brogans, an antique pilot cloth coat, which was evidently not made for himself, and an ancient pair of pantaloons, too short for his person by several inches. During these visits Sanders was in constant communication with Jeff. Davis and Benjamin, and a frequent visitor at brokers' offices, with a view, it is supposed, to sell or purchase foreign exchange drafts. He was understood at the time to have on foot some negotiations for the construction of war vessels in England for the rebel government by his agency, in which he hoped to realize a large fortune. Sanders and Beverly Tucker were inseparable companions, alternating in their long peregrinations from the executive residence and office of Jeff. Davis to the brokers' offices, and exchange marts, and thence occasionally to the office of a then distinguished lawyer of this city, who was said to have been associated with them in some blockade running enterprises, which promised large yieldings. This lawyer subsequently was appointed assistant secretary of the rebel treasury, and is now a fugitive with the rump of the rebel government. People here are said in those days to have looked with suspicion, and not without grave misgivings, upon the movements of Sanders. His name was so associated with everything that was deceptive and unprincipled in politics as to have excited distrust of his movements, intimately allied to weighty censure of Davis for admitting him to his confidence. Nothing good was expected from a man whose reputation was so bad. In addition to this it was always regarded as an evil omen for the rebel cause abroad, I am told, that such a worthless political prodigate should be entrusted with any commission whose execution looked in the direction of its promotion. Sanders fed with felicitous freedom on whiskey, not, however, it is related, at his own expense, but at that of the old political hacks who made this city the theatre of their operations after they had been played out in Washington during the closing days of Buchanan's administration. He took, and kept all he got, and plied the sharpers in turn with hopeful words and secure assurances of rich spoil in prospect, until finally he disappeared.

HIS DEPARTURE

was as mysterious as his advent and movements while in this city. In a few weeks after his disappearance his intimate associate, Beverly Tucker, familiarly known as "Bev," was missing, and all, at once, agreed that there was some scheme on foot which would prove anything but advantageous or profitable to the rebel cause. The coincidence of the appearance of Sanders and Tucker, and their disappearance about the same time, could but excite, as it did, serious doubts that they were engaged in any legitimate business involving profit or advantage to the cause which they affected to serve. It was said at the time that Tucker secured his agency in the negotiations through the influence of R. M. T. Hunter, and that Sanders was self constituted, at least so far as his connection with the rebel government was concerned. He went, as I learn, to England, and opened negotiations there with large capitalists and shipbuilders for the construction of ships of war for the rebel government. Having thus laid the foundation for large bargains which he hoped successfully to consummate, in view of the necessity which the rebel government labored under for war ships, he returned again to the confederacy. About the same time his associate, Tucker, returned to this city, and after some interviews with Davis and Benjamin left again very promptly, bringing up at the rendezvous of Sanders, Clay, Holcomb and others at the Clifton House, in Canada. What infamous plans were concocted there the country is left to conjecture from the character of some of the individuals who composed that group of traitors. Perhaps the Secretary of War, in view of the despatch referred to at the beginning of this article, will soon enlighten the public mind on this subject. It is not at all improbable that the plan of assassination was organized in Canada and put in process of execution in Richmond, or *vice versa*. What became of the five millions of dollars in gold (fifteen millions were asked for) appropriated in rebel secret session for the alleged purpose of bribing Northern men of influence? This question will doubtless be solved through the scrutiny of a close investigation, such, as it is presumed, the whole matter will undergo at an early day. These so called peace negotiators had in view some other object in going to Canada than the restoration of peace. There was something else beneath the surface, which a strict investigation, such as is intimated to be in contemplation by the Secretary of War, will unveil.

JEFF. DAVIS' FLIGHT.

Efforts for the Capture of the Rebel and His Treasure.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 2, 1865.

A man who was on one of the railroad trains captured by Stoneman's cavalry, between Greensboro and Salisbury, says that Jeff Davis was on the same train, on his way to Charlotteville. Learning that the railroad was cut above and below, Davis, with the other passengers, escaped and returned to Greensboro.

Stoneman's cavalry is now in the valley of the Saluda river, with his headquarters at Anderson, S. C., and the cavalry are scouting from there towards Augusta, Ga., with instructions, if they can hear of Jeff and his treasure, to follow him as long as there is a horse left.

The infantry portion of Stoneman's command is engaged in clearing the mountains of bushwhackers, guerillas and horse thieves, and they are making clean work.

Jeff. Davis Almost Within Our Grasp.

NASHVILLE, May 2—10 P. M.

Information from Stoneman's cavalry states that Jeff. Davis was at Yorkville, S. C., on the 28th ult., and Stoneman's forces came in on the following day.

Davis has one day's start of Stoneman.

Jeff is escorted by two thousand cavalry, well mounted, and commanded by General G. G. Dibbrell, of Tennessee, commanding a brigade of Wheeler's cavalry. He is accompanied by Benjamin, Breckinridge and other notorious characters, and will probably be joined by all the desperadoes fleeing from justice and the vengeance of the United States government.

It is hoped that General Stoneman's forces will overtake and capture Davis, as he is burdened with eleven wagons, supposed to be laden with specie.

A Reward for the Arrest of the Rebel Governor of Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 2, 1865.

The Senate of Tennessee adopted last evening a resolution offering $5,000 reward for the delivery of ex-Governor Isham G. Harris to the civil authorities of that State.

Cleary in Canadian Custody.

TORONTO, C. W., May 3, 1865.

Cleary, one of the rebels against whom the Grand Jury found a true bill for the breach of neutrality a few days since, yesterday surrendered himself and gave bail in $5,000 to stand trial at the October assizes.

Reported Arrival of Surratt in Canada.

[From the Albany Argus, May 3.]

The Canadian newspapers announce the arrival there of Surratt, who was probably the assailant of Secretary Seward and his attendants, although the New York des-

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. E. BURNHAM, AUCTIONEER.
$20,000 WORTH OF
FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.
ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOFORTE,
DRAWING ROOM SUITS,
OIL PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS,
BRONZE CHANDELIERS, VELVET CARPETS,
ARTISTIC BRONZE STATUARY,
CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
CHINA, GLASS AND SILVERWARE,
ON THIS DAY (THURSDAY),
At the elegant residence 14 West Sixteenth street,
Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
SALE COMMENCING AT 11 O'CLOCK.

The auctioneer would call the particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale, the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season. The house was furnished new less than seven months ago, and is in complete order.

DRAWING ROOMS.

Magnificent rosewood ... [illegible] ... Mattresses, Brussels Carpets, Bedding, &c. Also Basement and Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars, leaving at Sixteenth street, near the house. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
RICH PARLOR FURNITURE,
TURKISH EASY CHAIRS AND LOUNGES,
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
PARIAN AND CHINA VASES, &c.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS
ON THIS DAY (THURSDAY), MAY 4,
at the residence 118 West Eighth street (Clinton place), between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

The sale comprises the contents of the house, and most of it was made to order for the present owner by celebrated city makers, and used but seven months. ...

[illegible]

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE CITY HALL, on Monday, May 22, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1865, a lease to establish and maintain a ferry from the landing at the foot of Spring street, in the city of New York, to Hoboken, New Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, or within 1,000 yards north or south of that point. The landing place at Hoboken, New Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the corporation, which may be had on application at the office of the Comptroller. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.

GEORGE COOK, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 91 Liberty street.
This day (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock,
VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Including Parlor Suits of various kinds, Library and Dining Room Suits, rosewood Etageres, Library and Secretary Bookcases, Canterburies, Buffets, Chamber Suits, Hall Stands, Extension Dining Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Office Desks, &c. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY D. MINER, AUCTIONEER.—SALESROOM 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on Saturday, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large and elegant assortment of Household Furniture, comprising in part rosewood and black walnut carved Parlor Suits, in brocatel and plush, Velvet, Tapestry, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, mahogany and black walnut Parlor Suites in haircloth, carved rosewood Etageres and Bookcases, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany corner Etageres; carved black walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, oak Dining Suites; oak, black walnut and mahogany Extension Tables, elegant carved rosewood and black walnut marble top Centre Tables, mahogany Sofas, Tetes, black walnut and mahogany Rockers, Curled Hair Mattresses, Husk and Straw Mattresses, Blankets, Feather Beds and Bedding, &c., elegant French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany Hatstands, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany marble top Dressing Bureaus and Washstands, Oilcloths, Matting, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils and Furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, AUCTIONEER.—SALESROOM 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on Friday, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 125 West Forty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues, a general assortment of elegant Household Furniture, comprising in part rosewood Parlor Suit, in crimson brocatel, elegant rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, made to order, superior tone and finish; Brussels, Ingrain and Three-ply Carpets, black walnut Extension Table, Dining Chairs, black walnut and enamelled Bedroom Suits, Sofas, Chairs, Bedsteads, Centre Tables, Side Tables, Feather Beds, curled Hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Toilet Sets, Stair Carpets, Oilcloths, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils and Furniture, &c.

S. & J. BOGART, AUCTIONEERS.—THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at 620 Broadway, the effects of a saloon: fine Bar Counter, Oilcloths, Tables, Chairs, Gas Chandeliers, Glass Ware, &c., &c.

S. & J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, AT 3½ o'clock, at No. 1 Whitehall street, the effects of a Dining Saloon, also the Lease of the premises.

T. GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER.—SALESROOM 336 EIGHTH avenue—will sell on Thursday, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, the Furniture of the boarding house 159 West Thirty-ninth street, near Eighth avenue, consisting of Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bed Covering, Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Crockery, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Pots, Pans, Stoves, Glassware, Mirrors, &c.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.—IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, to be leased at auction for three years from 1st of July next, with privilege of renewal for two other years, on terms to be fixed by competent persons mutually chosen for the purpose. This truly valuable hotel will be leased at auction, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 16th of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. The Exchange is not only first class, but is amongst the largest and best arranged hotels in the South, and has heretofore enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage. It contains more than 100 rooms, and is so favorably known to the travelling public North and South, that a further description is deemed unnecessary. The recent conflagration, by which the principal business portion of our city was destroyed, including several hotels, has created a great demand for hotels, and consequently it is believed that the present offers unusual inducements to persons to engage in that branch of business. The hotel needs some repairs, but by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars it could in a short time be put in good order, so that it could be opened by the 1st of July next. The lessee will be expected to keep a first class hotel, and will be required to put the premises in repair and to pay the taxes thereon. Full particulars and terms will be made known at the time of leasing.
HARRISON, GODDIN & APPERSON,
Bankers and Real Estate Agents.
Richmond, April 28, 1865.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL, THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, the Furniture of dwelling house in Laight street, opposite St. John's park, near Hudson street, all the fine Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, fine Carpets, Mirrors, Feather Beds, Bedding, Hair Mattresses, China, Glass and Silverware, the whole making a fine collection for families and others, also Gas Fixtures.

WM. ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—COUNTERS, COUNTERS, Counters.—Will be sold at auction the balance of a manufacturer's stock (a large variety), removed for convenience of sale to the large hall of the Apollo Rooms, 76 Prince street, at 2 o'clock this day, Thursday. Also Saloon Tables, Butcher's Scales, &c. Dealers are invited.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS, COTTON GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
THE VERY LOWEST
MARKET PRICES,
ALSO
AN IMMENSE STOCK
OF
LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
TABLE DAMASKS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT
OLD PRICES,
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
282 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

FROM THE BOTTOM.
NEW GOODS AT THE NEW PRICES,
At No. 12 FOURTH AVENUE, a few doors below Eighth st.
We are now opening from last week's auctions a full stock of Linen and Housekeeping Goods, Crashes, Towellings, Napkins, Doylies, Table Damask and Pillow Linens; also Swiss, Book and Nainsook Muslins, Plain and Plaid Jaconets, Cambric, Lace and Muslin Draperies, Silesia and Lining Cambrics.
Gents' Shirts, Shirt Bosoms, Collars and Cravats.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Cotton, Lisle and Silk Gloves and Hosiery.
EXCELSIOR KID GLOVES.
Ladies' Linen Sets, Collars and Sleeves.
Ladies' and Gents' Under Vests and Drawers.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
New style of Fancy Combs and Head Ornaments.
Bugle and Gimp Trimmings, Ribbons and Braids.
Embroidered Sets and Collars, Infants' Robes and Waists, Edgings and Insertings.
LACE AND CRAPE VEILS.
VEIL BAREGES, TISSUES AND GRENADINES.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.
200 dozen best Bone Corsets at $1 50 per pair.
HOOP SKIRTS, FROM $1 UP.
100 dozen Ladies' full size Balmoral Skirts, $1 25.
And a large variety of other goods at the same refreshingly low prices.
VALENTINE & CO.,
12 Fourth avenue, a few doors below Cooper Institute,
Astor place or Eighth street.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.
WATER, WATER, WATER.
WET CARPETS, WET CARPETS.
WE ARE NOW offering the balance of our immense stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., slightly damaged by water by the late fire on our premises, at tremendously low prices.
PERKINS & BROTHERS,
123 Bowery,
near Grand street.

FRENCH MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—MADAME HARRIONNE, 747 Broadway, ... at reduced prices. Ladies' ... Dress and Cloak making in all its branches ... executed at the shortest notice. 747 Broadway, over Dubois & ...'s dry goods store.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN TOOLS, 25c. to $3 per set, Croquet, $10 00, $15, $16, Archery, Cricket, $21, Carnelian 30c.; fine steel Scissors, 25c., 40c., 50c.; Embroidery Scissors, 30c.; fine, soft Feather Dusters, 25c. Good and cheap Toys of all kinds, at TOWNSEND'S, 983 Broadway.

SPANISH RIBBONS—TO BIND CIGARS, ALL KINDS, cheaper than German ribbon; 104 yards. For sale at store 31 Cedar street.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—Examine the stock of Millinery and Straw Goods at the Grand street cheap store. You will find it to your advantage, as we cut lengths cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces. We sell cartoons of Ribbons and auction lots, undivided, at cost price, showing the bill and add five per cent commission. EDWD. RIDLEY, 311 and 311½ Grand and 64 Allen street, fifth block east of the Bowery.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer Bonnets and the best finished in the city, at Madam SLOVER'S, 211 Sixth avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE HAVING A SHOOTING GALLERY, RAILING, Targets or Guns, together or separately, for sale, may find a purchaser by calling at 612 Broadway, in the basement, from 8 to 12 P. M.

BOATS.—NEW FISHING AND WHITEHALL BOATS, also second hand Metallic Lifeboats on hand, for sale cheap, at the boat building shop of ... foot of 114th street, East river ... Address as above.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS AT ... OLD PRICES, at JONES & KENWARD'S, 10 and 12 Ann street.

BOWLING ALLEYS FOR SALE.—FOUR, IN GOOD order; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. WILLIAM DILLINGHAM, 81 Fourth street.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN girls want situations to do general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR her chambermaid, whom she can well recommend. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 60 West 34th st.

A SITUATION WANTED.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS nurse, is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, no objections to travel, can give good reference. Call at 50 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN TEN YEARS IN HER present place wishes to attend a family going to Liverpool or Dublin, in the month of May, for her passage. Apply to her present employer, A. Cunningham, 42 Water st., N. Y., or at 90 Devoe st., Williamsburg, L. I.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS NURSE and plain seamstress, or to do up stairs work and mind a baby; no objection to the country. Apply at 223 West 30th st., top floor, back room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY, WHO SPEAKS English, French and German, wishes a situation as lady's maid, to go to California. Apply for one week at 17 Attorney st.

A SITUATION WANTED.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS waitress; best of city references. Apply at 126 East 29th st.

A SITUATION WANTED.—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as cook, in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches, has good city reference, has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at 211 West 18th st.

A SCOTCH GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO chamberwork or do some washing, is strictly honest, has recommendation from her last place, has no objections to city or country. Call for one day at 228 13th st.

A SITUATION WANTED.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 136 West 33d st.

A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION, as good plain cook and good washer and ironer; has no objection to the country for the summer, or would do general housework in a small family; the best of city reference given. Can be well recommended by her last mistress. Call at 231 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO DO general housework in a small private family. Apply at her present employer's, 163 West 46th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION TO TAKE care of children and do plain sewing; also a girl to do ...

[illegible]

A SITUATION WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first class laundress, or would do chamberwork; can give the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 408 3d av., between 23d and 24th sts., second floor, back room.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; best of city reference. Call at 45 West 31st st., near Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED.—BY A GOOD COOK; HAS no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 233 7th av.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS nurse, can take care of an infant from its birth, can embroider if wished, has no objection to housework; good city references. Apply for two days at 37 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION IN A small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 230 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

A WOMAN OF RESPECTABILITY DESIRES A PLACE as first class cook, understands her business perfectly. Call at 142 3d av., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, BY A COMPETENT woman, who understands all kinds of family sewing, can cut and fit children's clothing, is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and will give satisfaction otherwise; best of references. Apply at 129 West 16th st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION to do general housework, has one child, would like to keep the child with her; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 551 Greenwich street.

A SITUATION WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, would take care of grown children and travel with a family for the summer; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at 430 4th av., near 31st st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COOK; perfectly understands her business, is an excellent baker, is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, will take care of a gentleman's house for the summer; gives the best of city reference. Call at 170 West 31st st.

A SITUATION WANTED.—BY A VERY COMPETENT young woman, as lady's maid or thorough seamstress; is a beautiful fine sewer and understands a great deal about dressmaking; can cut and fit all kinds of children's clothing. The very best of city reference can be given. Call for two days at 39 6th st., near 2d av.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A SITUATION for a good, trustworthy woman, who is an excellent cook, understands all kinds of soups, game, pastry and jellies. Call for two days at 410 2d av.

[illegible]

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION FOR CHAMBERWORK and care of children, and make herself useful; city reference. Call at 411 2d av., near 24th st., 2d floor.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS cook or laundress, no objections to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at 136 Hester st., third floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as child's nurse and do plain sewing, understands embroidery. Best city references. None but private families need apply. Can be seen at 125 West 26th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, can dress hair neatly, would also take care of grown children. Best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at 406 8th av., near 31st st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS lady's maid and seamstress, one who is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing; understands hairdressing perfectly; best of city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at 307 1st av., near 18th st.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family, has good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 103 West 3d street.

A SITUATION WANTED.—BY A FIRST CLASS COOK; understands cooking and all its branches thoroughly; all kinds of soups, pastry and jellies, ... cakes of all kinds, no objection to a first class hotel or boarding house, city reference. Apply at 252 West 22d st., rear house, near 8th av.

A SITUATION WANTED.—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl, as good plain cook in a private family, is willing to assist in washing and ironing, good reference given. Can be seen at 237 3d av., for one day.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress, willing to assist in the washing or ironing, has the best of city reference. Call at 110 West 25th st. Can be seen for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, she is an excellent good cook, washer and ironer and baker, no objection to go to the country; good city reference can be given. Can be seen at 61 West 19th st., in the basement.

A VERY GOOD DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE WORK in families by the day or week. Address H., station F.

A GERMAN GIRL, 12 YEARS IN THIS COUNTRY, wishes to travel with an American or French family to Europe as nurse or servant, and return with them again. Best city references. Call on or address until July 4th, O., 144 West 23d st.

A SITUATION WANTED.—AS WET NURSE, FRESH ...

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN [illegible], thoroughly understands her business, is a first rate baker, and would assist in the washing [illegible]. Good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 3d av., between 31st and 32d sts. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A [illegible] Call at 130 East 24th st. [illegible] reference given if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, EXPERIENCED [illegible] of reference [illegible] suitable place. Call for two days at 3d [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY THREE FIRST CLASS [illegible] Address box [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK, BY [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUATION [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and to take care of children [illegible] Brooklyn, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY PROTESTANT WOMAN [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid [illegible] would go in the country if required, has good city reference from the best families. Call at or address [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation [illegible] and to take care of growing children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

EXPRESSES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY, &C.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

[illegible]

REMOVALS.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICES.

[illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, &C.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX. .... No. 123

New York, Thursday, May 4, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

We publish this morning a startling and most important proclamation from President Johnson, in which he announces that evidence is in possession of the government showing that Jeff Davis and the rebel agents in Canada, Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N Sanders, W C Cleary and others, were the concoctors of the infamous assassination plot which resulted in the death of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward, and which was designed to terminate the lives of other heads of the government. The President therefore offers for the arrest of the above named individuals the following rewards —

For Jefferson Davis	$100,000
For Jacob Thompson	25,000
For Clement C. Clay	25,000
For George N Sanders	25,000
For Beverly Tucker	25,000
For William C. Cleary	10,000

Knoxville despatches indicate a strong probability that Jeff Davis and his fellow fugitives, including Breckinridge and Benjamin, will yet be captured by General Stoneman's cavalry, if they have not been already. Davis is reported as have been on a train between Greensboro and Salisbury, N C., when the railroad was cut on both sides of him by Stoneman's men. On ascertaining his precarious position Jeff returned to Greensboro, and started southward in another direction. He was last heard of on the 25th ult., at Yorkville, S. C., at which place Stoneman's troopers arrived on the following day. Jeff had thus at that time one day's start of his pursuers, but, though escorted by a band of cavalry, as his train is supposed to be impeded by some accompanying specie laden wagons, his advantage of twenty-four hours' time may be overcome, and the head of the infamous treasonable conspiracy may yet become the captive of an indignant and outraged nation.

The trial of the conspirators of the great assassination plot has not yet been commenced, but will be in a few days. It is said that the trial of the accused will be public. Surratt, one of the alleged principals in the plot, is reported to have arrived in Canada.

We publish this morning a most interesting detailed narrative of the flight and pursuit of the assassin Booth, from the night on which he murdered President Lincoln up to the time of his capture and death. It is said that Booth's body has been interred in a plot of ground near the Washington Penitentiary, and the earth so smoothed over it that the place of burial is not likely to be ever identified.

The train conveying the remains of President Lincoln arrived at Springfield, Illinois, early yesterday morning. The funeral will take place in that town to day.

It is understood that an agreement for the surrender of all the rebel troops in Florida was arrived at in a conference of several hours duration between General Vogdes, Union commander of the District of Florida, and the rebel General Sam Jones, which took place on the 25th ult., at White House station, on the Florida Central Railroad. The interview was solicited by General Jones, who, it is said, was very anxious to secure a provision by which the rebels would be permitted to sell their supplies of cotton and other products. Whether or not this was granted we are not informed.

General Howard's column of General Sherman's army, consisting of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, commenced their overland march from Raleigh, N C., for Alexandria, Va., via Petersburg and Richmond, on last Saturday. The Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, under General Slocum, would soon follow. The Tenth and Twenty third corps, commanded by General Schofield, remain in North Carolina for the present.

General Wilson's splendid force of cavalry riders arrived at Savannah on last Friday, after having completed a most sweeping and magnificently successful tour of over six hundred and fifty miles through the heart of Alabama and Georgia, in a region of country before but little touched by the war. General Wilson left Chickasaw, Alabama, on the 22d of March, and moved southward through that State as far as Selma, in the meantime defeating and routing in several engagements the forces of Forrest, Roddy, Adams and other notorious rebels, capturing towns and seizing and destroying immense amounts of rebel property. Thence he marched eastward and crossed into Georgia, carrying everything before him. His various engagements and captures of towns, cotton, cannon and all manner of stores have been already from time to time chronicled in the Herald, but a detailed account of them will be found in the Savannah despatch which we publish in to day's Herald.

The particulars of the arrest a few days ago, at Charleston, by order of the government, of ex Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, announced in Tuesday's Herald, are given in the despatch of one of our Hilton Head correspondents, published this morning. About the same time G. B. Lamar, a prominent citizen of Savannah, and an avowed enemy of the government, was also arrested. The prisoners, together with their private papers, which were seized and sealed up, were placed on board the steamship Arago, to be sent to Washington, where they arrived yesterday. It is understood that Messrs. Aiken and Lamar are to be regularly tried on the charge of treason.

About fifteen hundred of the Union soldiers formerly imprisoned at Andersonville, Georgia, having been transferred to Florida, were, on the morning of the 28th ult., transported by the rebels down the Florida Central Railroad to within ten miles of Jacksonville, where they were unconditionally released and left to make their way into the Union lines, which several hundred of them reached before night. All presented a pitiful appearance, and many were barely able to walk, but their joy was great on finding themselves once again under the protection of the old flag.

The trial of Benjamin G. Harris, a member from Maryland of the last Congress, for disloyal language and conduct, was commenced in Washington yesterday before the military commission assembled to take cognizance of this and other cases. Two paroled rebel soldiers were examined, who testified that Harris advised them to disregard their paroles and return to the South and rejoin the rebel belligerents, and that he had furnished them money to assist them in doing so. Harris protested that these men, being enemies of the United States, were not competent witnesses. The Judge Advocate then offered to prove by other persons that Harris was disloyal, and therefore had no right to take exception to testimony. Pending a decision on this latter point, the court adjourned until to-day.

The Tennessee Senate has adopted a resolution in favor of offering a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest of the fugitive rebel self styled Governor of that State, Isham G. Harris.

A Cairo despatch states that Captain Reed and twenty six of the crew of the rebel ram Webb were captured and arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult.

The Richmond Whig is informed that the guerilla chief Mosby has left Virginia, and is now endeavoring to escape to Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Secretary Seward continues to improve, and again rode out yesterday. Mr. Frederick Seward was better yesterday, and perfectly conscious.

By the arrival here yesterday of the steamship Morro Castle, from Havana on the 29th ult., we have some further interesting items regarding Mexican affairs, though the dates are not so late as those of the advices given in yesterday morning's Herald by one of our New Orleans correspondents. In Sinaloa, Michoacan, Puebla and other Mexican States the war between the guerillas and the Imperialists was still continued, and with undiminished ferocity, no quarter being given on either side. Maximilian's prospects for subduing his enemies show little signs of improvement. It is said that his Foreign Legion, which now numbers six thousand, will be increased to twenty thousand. Several republican leaders who had given their adherence to the empire have recanted and re-espoused the cause of Juarez. Among them is General Valdez, whose influence with the Mexican soldiers is very great. The rumor that the invasion of Mexico by armed men from the United States, to assist President Juarez, has already commenced, is reiterated in the news of this arrival. Marshal Bazaine has received the special thanks of Maximilian for the organization of his army and War Department.

There has recently been a reduction in the duties on all classes of flour imported at Havana. There had been no arrivals of Anglo-rebel blockade runners at that port up to the 29th ult. since the date of previous advices.

The Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday, but little business of public interest came up. Supervisor Purdy moved that the county tax levy be amended so as to conform to the items of the levy as passed by the Legislature. After some discussion the item providing for the payment of the soldiers' bounty fund bonds, No. 3, amounting to sixty-one thousand dollars, was adopted, but the Board not having sufficient information to authorize them to act upon the other items, they were laid over. A number of routine papers were then disposed of, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th inst.

The trial of the Strong divorce case, which was to have been proceeded with yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge Moncrief, was postponed, on motion of the counsel for Mrs. Strong, in consequence of the alleged unsettled state of the issues. It was decided by the Court that the case might be called on again after three days' notice from counsel on either side.

The case of Peyton Jordan and others, brokers, versus Henry T. Moore, in which the plaintiffs brought suit to recover commissions and the difference between the buying and selling price of some gold sold in 1863, was tried yesterday before Judge Leonard, in the Supreme Court, circuit. The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict at ten o'clock this morning.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions was empanelled yesterday, when Judge Russel delivered a brief charge upon the usual topics. Mr. James G. King was selected to act as foreman. There was very little business transacted, in consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses. Assistant District Attorney Bedford moved for attachments in several cases, and hereafter the City Judge will punish all persons who fail to obey the subpoena. It is necessary to adopt this strict rule to insure the attendance of witnesses, in order that the heavy calendar of cases may be disposed of this term. John Gallagher was convicted of grand larceny, on the complaint [illegible]

Important Proclamation of President Johnson—Rewards Offered for Jeff. Davis and the Other Conspirators.

Important and startling developments in regard to the assassination of President Lincoln are being made. We publish this morning a proclamation of President Johnson, offering rewards for the arrest of the leaders in this terrible conspiracy. This important proclamation indicates at once the extent and ramifications of the plot which led to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The President offers the following rewards:—

$100,000 for Jeff. Davis.
$25,000 for C. C. Clay.
$25,000 for Beverley Tucker.
$25,000 for George N. Sanders.
$25,000 for Jacob Thompson.
$10,000 for Wm. C. Cleary.

We also publish two interesting letters from Washington and one from Richmond, which furnishes additional details in reference to the diabolical scheme of the rebel chiefs. It will be seen by the facts there enumerated, that the authorities have been successful in probing the conspiracy to the bottom, and have ascertained a plot, the extent and magnitude of which is really startling. It appears that meetings have been regularly held for over eight months, and the details carefully arranged, within the limits of the national capitol. But the old proverb that "murder will out" is proving true with remarkable rapidity. The leaders and their confederates in and around Washington have been unearthed much sooner than any person would have imagined. There is also good prospects that a large number will soon suffer the full penalty of their crime of murder and treason through the most ignominious and degrading death known to the laws of civilization.

The real extent of the ramification of the plot must remain a sealed book until the trial of the conspirators lifts the veil which now covers many of the facts elicited by the officers working up the case. The report of the Judge Advocate, when the trials are concluded, will show the original instigators of this, the greatest of all crimes. It is in evidence that the idea of assassinating President Lincoln originated with the leaders of the rebellion. The newspapers throughout the South have had advertisements in their columns, and editorials, showing what a blessing it would be ever since the rebellion commenced. Even Roger A. Pryor, as long ago as 1860, declared in a public speech that "the first anti-slavery President who was elected would be assassinated, and, if there was no other person to do the deed he would be the Brutus to plant the dagger in his breast." The idea of assassinating Mr. Lincoln had its origin in the South, and with the leaders of the rebellion. When all the facts and full particulars are ascertained, it will be found that the rebel conspirators who have sought refuge in Canada set the machinery at work to accomplish the deed. It is another step in the nefarious projects which they have instigated, including the piracy on the lakes, St. Albans' raid and firing the hotels in this city.

In the face of these extraordinary facts the copperhead Bohemian press of this city are trying their best to make a hero of Booth. They take the facts which have been previously published in the daily papers and weave them into romance, and employ the arts and devices of novelists. They thus endeavor to make the dastardly assassin, Booth, another Brutus, the leader of the republicans of the Roman empire, who administered the fatal blow to Cæsar, as he was about to assume the crown and powers of King over the empire. They would place around the assassin of the President all the glory of the characters in the great historical event of Rome. Is not this a singular circumstance?

It is the duty of the President to demand the extradition of these criminals from the authorities of Canada, Mexico, England, France or of any other country in which they may take refuge.

The Times and the Proposition to Supersede President Lincoln.

Since the death of Mr. Lincoln some portions of the press of the country have taken occasion to contrast the things that are now said about the late President with the things that were formerly said about him, even by those journals that have pretended to be friendly to his administration. Against the *Times* of this city a severe point has been made in this way by some one's calling attention to the fact that that sheet proposed, in 1861, that President Lincoln should be superseded in his high office by "some one who should more accurately represent the sentiment and purposes of the American people." The *Times*, feeling the point keenly, avoids it in a characteristic way. It utterly denies its whole course; and, with the coolest impudence imaginable, lays it on us, saying that it all originated in the Herald. This is not only the coolest piece of impudence of the season, but it is at the same time the meanest and most cowardly attempt to shirk the responsibility of its own utterances that has ever been made, even by the *Times*.

In April, 1861—both before and after the fall of Fort Sumter—the *Times* assailed Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet for the failure to act energetically against the rebellion; and it was then, as any one may see by reference to its files, that it uttered the words it now so openly denies. On April 3 it said:—

> The people have no leaders—no representatives in the posts of power—no men filled with the [illegible] sense of duty, and omnipotent to do what is right through faith in the people, whose interests and rights they guard and whose power they wield.

In this article the *Times* showed, as it evidently supposed, that there was then a necessity for some other leader than Mr. Lincoln, or any other then "in the posts of power;" and this was followed by an article whose purport was announced by its caption. It was entitled, "Wanted—a Leader." This was printed April 25. It reiterated that Mr. Lincoln was not a worthy leader for the American people, declared that "the great heart of the North was sickened" by his course, and urged by the most direct implication that another man should be put in his place.

On the 26th of April, 1861, the *Times* published George Law's letter to the President. That letter gave a statement of what its writer thought should be done, and declared it "*most* desirable that it should be done through the regularly constituted authorities;" but made it clearly understood that if those authorities did not do it some one else would. That letter the *Times* applauded and endorsed, saying that the President must act or the people would act for him and carry on the war in their own way. It evidently regarded George Law as "the leader" it had called for.

That there might be no doubt what it meant by all this, the *Times* repeated the whole matter on April 27, in these words:—

> We did not hesitate to say to the President that, unless he acted with more vigor, with more courage, with a more thorough comprehension of public exigencies and of public sentiment than had then been displayed, he ran the risk of plunging government into embarrassments from which it could only be rescued by some one who should more accurately represent the sentiment and purposes of the American people.

It was a distinct and absolute proposition of the most revolutionary character made to the country—a proposition to supersede the constituted authorities, and to give the duties of the properly elected Executive into the hands of some other person. It was a proposition to do just what the South proposed to do, and we denounced it as such at the time. We declared it an appeal to anarchy, and an attempt to destroy the government under the pretence of saving it. And now the *Times* quietly tells its readers that the whole proposition was ours. Is there anything else in the history of falsehood and impudence equal to this?

The Tribune and the Legislature.—The *Tribune* is clamorous against the Legislature for its terrible corruption. All right. As it is a republican Legislature the *Tribune* ought to know all about it. But if the Legislature was to be so easily bought as the *Tribune* says, how is it that the city railroad bills did not pass? Their projectors were ready to pay. How is it that the Central Railroad, quite ready to pay also, did not get its bill through? Every one will lament as much as the *Tribune* can the defeat of the Health bill for this city; and it is singular that that bill was defeated by a combination between the City Inspector and the *Tribune* concern. The City Inspector wanted to defeat that bill, and the *Tribune* concern wanted something else, and it was their logrolling that accomplished the most mischievous vote of all those the *Tribune* now denounces.

WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

Declaration of Exchange of P[illegible] of War.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 75.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 26, 1865.

I.—All prisoners of war delivered on parole to federal officers east of the Mississippi river, to include the 22d day of April, 1865, except those who may have been delivered at Darien, Georgia, are hereby declared duly exchanged.

II.—Commanders of parole camps will forward exchanged officers and men to the armies to which they belong with as little delay as possible.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

W. A. Nichols, Acting Adjutant General.

Order Rescinding Regulations, Prohibiting the Exportation of Arms, Ammunition, Horses, Mules and Live Stock.

The executive order of November 21, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States and the executive order of May 13, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules and live stock, being no longer required by public necessities, the aforesaid orders are hereby rescinded and annulled.

By order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington, May 3, 1865.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ADDRESS TO A DELEGATION OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

To day the committee, of which Hon. Simon Cameron was chairman, appointed at a meeting held at Harrisburg, Pa., last Thursday evening, to present the resolutions adopted at that meeting to President Johnson, had an audience with Mr. Johnson for that purpose.

The committee were accompanied by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and other prominent Pennsylvanians. In presenting the resolutions Mr. Cameron said:—

MR. SIMON CAMERON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President—I have only one word to say. A large number of people, members of the union and republican party, met at Harrisburg last Thursday, and appointed this committee to come and pay their respects to you. We have nothing to desire but the prosperity of your administration, and have ample confidence in your ability—a confidence derived from your past history. Your first great task is to close up this war, and we take it for granted that you will act, not only wisely, but justly. I also take it for granted that the men who brought on this war shall meet the full reward of their guilt, while we believe the more deluded instruments ought to be suffered to go along their wonted way, and do the best they can. I have no faith in permitting those who brought on the war to live in the same way they did before [illegible]

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[illegible] have flattered themselves that they had the man who made such bloody work in Mattoon place. That man, who says that his name is Payne, undoubtedly was an accomplice, and there are others under arrest who will be found to have played conspicuous parts in the great conspiracy, but it is a matter of surprise that the army of detectives should have allowed any of the principals to have escaped.

The Trial of the Assassins.

Washington, May 3, 1865.

The statement has been made here that the trial of the parties connected with the assassination has commenced. It is a mistake. The trial will be public.

The Military Commission to try the assassination conspirators, will employ six shorthand writers, and have resolved to sit from ten o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening, with an intermission of one hour.

How Booth's Body was Disposed Of.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

Washington, May 2, 1865.

The vexed question as to the disposal made of the remains of John Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regarded as final. After the head and heart, which have been deposited in the army medical museum in this city, had been removed, the corpse was placed in charge of two men, who, after various movements calculated to baffle impertinent curiosity, dug a grave in a little spot of ground close to the penitentiary, where for some years felons have been buried. Booth's body was deposited here, and the earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. The other graves of less infamous felons had previously been levelled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the spot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed until the grass has grown so thickly that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse was interred from the other nameless graves around it.

Letter from Rebel General Officers on the Assassination.

Washington, May 3, 1865.

The following letter from the rebel Lieutenant General Ewell to Lieutenant General Grant, in relation to the assassination of President Lincoln, no doubt speaks the sentiments of nearly all the military officers of the late confederacy, and is of interest as an authorized expression of their opinion:—

Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, April 16, 1865.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Army:—

General—You will appreciate, I am sure, the sentiment which prompts me to drop you these few lines. Of all the misfortunes which could befall the Southern people, or any Southern man, by far the greatest, in my judgment, would be the prevalence of the idea that they could entertain any other than feelings of unqualified abhorrence and indignation for the assassination of the President of the United States and the attempt to assassinate the Secretary of State. No language can adequately express the shock produced upon myself, in common with all the general officers confined here with me, by the occurrence of this appalling crime, and by the seeming tendency in the public mind to connect the Southern men with it. Need we say that we are no assassins, nor the allies of assassins, be they from the North or from the South, and that, coming as we do from most of the States of the South, we would be ashamed of our own people were we not assured they would reprobate this crime. Under the circumstances I could not refrain from some expression of my feelings. I thus offer them to a soldier who will comprehend them.

The following officers—Major Generals Ed Johnson, of [illegible]

GILLMORE.

Important Arrests in the Department of the South.

G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, and Ex-Governor Aiken, of Charleston, Taken Into Custody.

They are Brought to the North as Prisoners.

Their Papers Forwarded to Washington.

CHARGES OF TREASON AGAINST THEM, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Arago, Captain Gadsden, arrived at this port last night. By Purser F. H. Ely we have our Savannah and Hilton Head despatches and Savannah papers to the 30th ult.

Mr. Samuel W. Mason's Despatch.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 30, 1865.

On Wednesday last Brigadier General N. L. Jeffries, Assistant Provost Marshal General of the United States, arrived off Charleston bar in the steamship Arago, on a special mission from the War Department. The revenue tug Kankakee was placed at his disposal by Mr. Simeon Draper, Collector of New York and special agent of the Treasury. He proceeded to Charleston, reported to General Hatch and delivered his orders. The result was that ex-Governor Aiken was arrested at his home and placed in General Jeffries' custody. All his private papers were seized, sealed up and delivered to General Jeffries. Governor Aiken was brought to Hilton Head, and kept under guard until the sailing of the Arago. Governor Aiken claims to be "an original Union man," an opposer of nullification in Calhoun's time, and a friend of the Union and the constitution ever since. But there are reports contradictory of this; and among others he is accused of furnishing a portion of the brain work which has enabled the rebels to hold out four years, and of having held several advisory interviews with Jeff Davis. These are only reports, but of course the War Department must have had some foundation for its action against him.

General Jeffries came to Hilton Head on the Kankakee, and then the revenue cutter Nemaha, formerly the Flora, an old North river boat, and one of the prettiest and swiftest boats in this department, commanded by Capt. McGowan, was placed under his orders.

He proceeded to Savannah, and after reporting there an officer of General Grover's staff (Lieutenant Colonel Robert P. York, Provost Marshal,) arrested Mr. G. B. Lamar, a prominent citizen of Savannah. Gen. Jeffries brought him down yesterday on the Nemaha.

Mr. Lamar is a well known and much respected citizen, but is an avowed enemy of the Union. He was a nullification man, and has been one of the most industrious and successful aiders and abettors of the rebel cause in Georgia. He makes no secret even now of his bitter hostility to the Union. Courteous, affable and sociable in all other respects, he hates Yankees most thoroughly, and boasts of it. An officer told me yesterday, in language which I think reflects the sentiments of many, that he sympathized with Lamar just as he did with Satan in "Paradise Lost." It made him feel badly to see even a devil who showed so much game getting worsted.

It is understood that the prisoners are *charged with treason*, and *will be regularly tried therefor*.

Their private papers have been sealed up, and will be taken to Washington by General Jeffries. It is believed some interesting disclosures will be made from them.

The Arago will proceed to Fortress Monroe with Gen. Jeffries and his prisoners. Mr. Lamar is accompanied by his daughter, who will proceed to New York.

FLORIDA.

Arrival of General Vogdes to Take Command of the District.

Interview Between Gen. Vogdes and the Rebel General.

Negotiations Relative to the Surrender of the Entire Rebel Force in the State.

Arrival of Union Prisoners from Andersonville.

THEIR SUFFERINGS AND THEIR RELEASE, &c., &c., &c.

Our Jacksonville Correspondence.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 28, 1865.

Brigadier General Israel Vogdes arrived at this post last week, on the Island City, to take command of this military district. No changes have as yet been made in the standing orders.

Official notice from General Sam Jones was received on Sunday announcing a suspension of hostilities for an indefinite period.

On Monday night, about dark, a flag of truce came in from the rebels, bearing despatches from General Jones, requesting an interview with General Vogdes. On Tuesday General Vogdes, accompanied by an escort, proceeded as far as a station called White House, on the Florida Central Railroad, where he was met by General Jones.

The meeting between the two generals was courteous, the conference lasting several hours. The result is not yet made public, but it is pretty thoroughly understood that the terms and conditions are a surrender of all the forces in the State now in arms against the United States government.

The rebels say that their negroes are not free, their property either destroyed or confiscated. What are they to do to live? To take hold and labor for their bread is not in accordance with the tastes of the Southern born "gentleman." One of the conditions they are most anxious to secure is the privilege of selling what supplies of cotton and other products of the country they have on their hands. They expressed a willingness to take pay in greenbacks.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS.

To-day several hundred Union prisoners arrived here. They are the first lot of thirty-two hundred who were lately confined at Andersonville. Some fifteen hundred were brought down in two trains from Lake City, and this morning they were escorted to the station on the Florida Central Railroad, some ten miles from Jacksonville, then turned loose to make their way to the Union lines. They were neither paroled nor exchanged, but unconditionally released, the rebel officers in command at Lake City alleging that they could feed them no longer. They left Andersonville on the 20th instant, and were first taken to Macon, as they believed, to be confined in a stockade built there for the purpose. For some reason—supposed to be the approach of the Union forces—they were removed very suddenly from Macon, and taken down to Albany, the terminus of the Southwestern Railroad. From Albany they were marched across the country into Florida. The majority of those who arrived this evening are those who have been captured more recently. They began to arrive shortly before sundown, and presented a pitiful appearance. Many of them were just able to walk, nevertheless their countenances brightened up as they found themselves once more in the Union lines.

"We are ragged and dirty, but loyal yet," was the exclamation of one bright-looking youth as he overheard a party of ladies commiserating their condition.

They heard of the assassination of the President two days ago, which event, they say, gave evident satisfaction to the rebels.

At the present moment it is impossible to determine how many of the fifteen hundred have arrived. There are a large number yet on the road and in the woods, and constantly arriving in squads.

A camp has been established near the town. Everything is being provided for their comfort as fast as possible, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier General G. Tugman, commanding the post. The place has been but recently garrisoned and provisioned, consequently it is rather poorly prepared to receive such an influx. Preparations will probably immediately be made to remove them to Fort Royal as fast as they arrive. Between two and three hundred were left behind at Andersonville, too sick to be removed.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

The Reception of the Remains at Mr. Lincoln's Home.

THE OBSEQUIES AT SPRINGFIELD, &c., &c., &c.

CHICAGO, May 3, 1865.

LEAVING CHICAGO.

The streets for several miles are densely filled with people to witness the passage of the funeral procession to the Chicago and Alton Railroad station, from which the remains are to be conveyed to Springfield. The crowds seem to be as large, if not larger, than those assembled yesterday morning when the funeral party arrived at the Lake Shore. The coffin is solemnly transferred from the hearse to the car especially designed for its reception, amid the thousands who accompanied it in procession. The glare of hundreds of torches lights the way. Multitudes of human beings are in the immediate vicinity, and many male voices singing a dirge; the bells are tolled, and before the music of an instrumental band has ceased we leave Chicago on our mournful errand to Springfield with the remains of the beloved and honored President.

AT BRIDGEPORT, ILL.

We soon reach Bridgeport. The people here have lighted bonfires, and with torches light the way as the train slowly moves along. Passing by Summit, Joyce and Lemon, where we also see crowds of spectators, we reach Lockport at thirty three minutes past eleven. At this place minute guns are fired. Many persons line the track holding torches, and in the back ground is an immense bonfire. Many of the houses are draped in mourning, and some are illuminated. One of the mottoes is:—"Come home." Hundreds of persons are here congregated, the men intently gazing with uncovered heads. The train passed all the stations slowly.

AT JOLIET

minute guns are fired and the bells tolled, and a brass band plays a funereal air. Many ladies and gentlemen, occupying on a heavily draped platform, sing a hymn. It is said that twelve thousand persons are assembled. The depot here, as at the preceding stations, bears an illuminated portrait of the late President, with the motto, "Champion, Defender and Martyr of Liberty." Bonfires light up this interesting scene. Draped national flags are waved by the color bearers. It is raining, but this does not prevent even women and children from a participation in these outward marks of respect, and the train moves beneath an arch which spans the track. It is constructed of immense timbers, decked with flags, mottoes and a profusion of evergreens, and surmounted by a figure of the Genius of America. "There is rest for thee in Heaven" was sung by male and female voices as we slowly left this interesting locality.

AT LINCOLN.

This place was named after Abraham Lincoln, and contains between two and three thousand inhabitants. He had a direct interest in its origin. The depot is handsomely draped. Ladies, dressed in white and black, are singing as we pass under a handsomely constructed arch, on each side of which is a picture of the deceased President, with the motto, "With malice to none; with charity for all." The national and State flags are prominently displayed, and a profusion of evergreens, with black and white drapings, make up the artistic and appropriate arrangements.

SHERMAN.

We see many people on the road; some on horseback and some in carriages, but the larger part on foot. The number increases, until at nine o'clock, an hour beyond the schedule time, we reach Springfield.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

We have now reached the city, where is to be deposited all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln. Since leaving Washington on Friday, the 21st of April, to this time, the 3d of May (twelve days), we have travelled by a circuitous route, seventeen hundred or eighteen hundred miles. The funeral cars with which we started from Washington, have been brought all the way hither by rail. No accident, even of a trivial character, has happened, so perfect have been the arrangements of Brevet Brigadier General McCallum, who has given to the movements his personal attention. Mr. Dukehart, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has acted as an aid, and been efficient in that capacity. Colonel Robinson, who is connected with the military railroads, now composes one of our party. The fatigue of the journey has been relieved by kind attentions everywhere and hospitalities profusely bestowed.

The remains of President Lincoln were received at the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis station. The procession formed in the following order:—Brigadier General Cook and staff, military escort; Major General Hooker and staff, the guard of honor, relatives and friends in carriages, the Illinois Delegation from Washington, Senators and Representatives of the Congress of the United States, including their Sergeant at Arms and Speaker Colfax, the Illinois State Legislature, the Governors of different states, delegations from Kentucky, the Chicago Committee of Reception; the Springfield Committee of Reception, the Judges of the different courts, the reverend clergy, officers of the army and navy, firemen of the city, citizens generally, colored citizens, &c.

While the procession was moving the law office of Abraham Lincoln, in a block of three story brick buildings, was pointed out. The entrance was draped in mourning, and at the door hung a portrait of the deceased.

The hearse which carried the coffin was splendidly adorned. It was brought from St. Louis especially for the purpose, and cost over five thousand dollars. It was drawn by six black horses. All the trappings were in accordance with the purpose for which it was used. The procession moved to the funeral music of an instrumental band. The houses on the streets through which it passed all bore portraits and emblems of woe with appropriate mottoes.

The Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph office was ornamented with a side view of an obelisk of pure white, on a black ground. About midway up the shaft is the word "Lincoln," encircled in a wreath of immortelles, and on the base is inscribed a sentiment from his last inaugural, namely:—"With malice toward none, with charity for all." The windows are also tastefully adorned, including a bust of the late President, standing on a black velvet pedestal trimmed with silver fringe.

The remains were deposited in the State House with the usual solemn formalities.

The outside of the dome of the Capitol is deep black, and, together with the cornices and pillars on which it rests, are elaborately festooned with white and black. Similar drapery falls from the eaves and the columns, the pediments both on the north and south entrances, are corrugated with evergreens, and the top is draped with white and black muslin. All the windows are partially curtained with black, white trimmings at the top and black falling at the base. From the crown of the dome is a staff on which is the national flag at half-mast, with black streamers. The general arrangement is artistic and appropriate. The entrance to the Capitol and the rotunda is heavily draped, and festoons of evergreens hang from the dome. The body lies in the Representative Hall, the galleries of which are supported by twelve columns, and, together with the panels, are covered with black velvet, trimmed with silver fringe. In the centre of each panel is a representation of a sprig of myrtle made of silver. On each column, under the gas jets, is an evergreen wreath, dotted with white flowers and tied with silk ribbons. On the west side of the Hall is a painted blue ground, with white stars and alternate white and red, stripes, representing the national flag, with a black cloud above, as typical of the nation's gloom. Immediately in front of this is the catafalque. From the Corinthian pillars, which are surmounted by black plumes, and covered with velvet, bordered with silver fringe. The ceiling is lined with white lace, dotted with golden stars, which glitter in the light of numerous gas jets. The effect is solemnly impressive. The coffin is placed on a platform, approached by steps. It is surrounded by evergreens and flowers. The walls are adorned by the following inscriptions:—

> Sooner than surrender this principle, I would be assassinated on the spot.

> Washington the Father. Lincoln the Saviour.

The remains were, soon after their being placed in the State House, exposed to public view.

Important to United States Revenue Collectors.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Wells.

MAY 3.—*John Dillon vs. Francis Colton.*—This was a motion to vacate a replevin order growing out of the seizure of some law books for United States revenue taxes. The levy was made upon the books, with the belief that they belonged to Mr. H. H. Munsage, but the plaintiff made an affidavit that they were his, and obtained an order of replevin. The government, through Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, now made an application to have these proceedings set aside, on the ground that no action of replevin could intercept the collection of the United States revenue, and that if any mistake had been made the Treasury Department at Washington alone had the authority to rectify it. The Court reserved its decision.

WILSON.

Additional Particulars of the Great Raid Through Alabama and Georgia.

Battles of Selma, Montgomery, Columbia, West Point and Macon.

Capture of Generals Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith, Mercer, Robertson and McCall.

Three Hundred and Thirty-two Guns and Immense Amounts of Ordnance and Commissary Stores, Cotton, Machinery, Railroad Stock, &c., Secured.

THE DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

Officers and Organization of the Forces.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF ALL CONCERNED, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. S. W. Mason's Despatch.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 29, 1865.

General Wilson's famous raiding expedition arrived here yesterday from Macon.

MEMORANDA OF THE EXPEDITION.

The following gives a condensed history of the trip:—

General Wilson left Chickasaw, Alabama, on the 22d of March. It is not proper to give any statement of the number of his force.

Ebenezer Church, near Plantersville, Alabama, was taken, after a short engagement with Forrest's cavalry. Three hundred prisoners were captured and three guns. Forrest's forces were driven to the west of the Cahawba river, and separated. A column was sent to Tuscaloosa, which captured and destroyed much government property.

Selma, two hundred and forty one miles from the base, was captured on the 2d of April, with two thousand seven hundred prisoners, thirty-two guns in position, and seventy five guns in arsenal. We destroyed three rolling mills, with fixtures, a very large naval foundry, an arsenal (the second in importance in the confederacy), powder works, magazines, and a large number of cars.

We remained at Selma eight days.

The Alabama river was bridged eight hundred and fifty feet, the operation occupying five days, from the 6th to the 10th.

The next place attacked was Montgomery, fifty miles distant, destroying all the bridges on the Alabama and Tennessee rivers. The railroad to Columbiana was destroyed. The enemy destroyed twenty-five thousand bales of cotton. Montgomery surrendered without assault. Five guns fell into our hands. We destroyed two rolling mills and foundries, two magazines, one locomotive, sixty three cars, five steamboats (captured on the river near Wetumpka), and nitre works. The rebels burned eighty five thousand bales of cotton before evacuating.

Columbus, Ga., eighty five miles distant, was taken by assault by General Upton, after dark on the 16th. Twelve hundred prisoners were captured, fifty-three guns, seven large cotton factories, one hundred thousand bales of cotton, and immense quantities of ordnance, quartermaster and commissary stores, a large arsenal, a pistol factory, a sword factory, an accoutrement factory, a naval foundry, a rolling mill and foundry, an arsenal foundry, thirteen locomotives, over one hundred cars, depots, machine shops, &c., were captured and destroyed. A gunboat, mounting six seven inch rifled guns, now called the Jackson, but the name of which has been recently changed, was captured here.

A detour to West Point was made by La Grange's brigade, who attacked the works and carried them by storm, capturing the garrison, three hundred and fifty in number, and four guns, and killing the rebel General Tyler, in command. Fifteen locomotives were destroyed, two hundred cars, two bridges, and two large factories in the vicinity. We destroyed large quantities of quartermaster and commissary stores at Griffin, and the railroad bridges on the Selma and Montgomery Railroad. We captured along the road five guns.

Macon was taken without opposition. It has not been necessary as yet to destroy any property. We captured Generals Howell Cobb, Gustavus W. Smith (formerly Street Inspector of New York city), Robertson, Mercer and McCall.

The captures are one hundred and thirty two guns in position, in field and by assault, and two hundred guns in arsenals and in store, with immense amounts of ordnance, quartermaster and commissary stores, and cotton, machinery, railroad stock, &c.

THE DISTANCES TRAVELLED.

The following is a carefully prepared statement of the number of miles travelled each day:—

First day, March 22, twenty three miles—departure from Chickasaw.
Second day, March 23, twenty three miles.
Third day, March 24, three miles.
Fourth day, March 25, twenty miles.
Fifth day, March 26, twenty-four miles.
Sixth day, March 27, twenty six miles.
Seventh day, March 28, thirteen miles.
Eighth day, March 29, encamped.
Ninth day, March 30, forty three miles.
Tenth day, March 31, twenty-five miles.
Eleventh day, April 1, twenty six miles.
Twelfth day, April 2, eighteen miles—capture of Selma.
Twentieth day, April 10, sixteen miles.
Twenty first day, April 11, eighteen miles.
Twenty second day, April 11, twenty-two miles—capture of Montgomery.
Twenty fourth day, April 14, twenty four miles.
Twenty fifth day, April 15, twenty four miles.
Twenty sixth day, April 16, thirty seven miles—capture of Columbus.
Twenty eighth day, April 18, twenty one miles.
Twenty ninth day, April 19, thirty four miles.
Thirtieth day, April 20, forty five miles—Macon surrendered.

A total of four hundred and eighty-one miles marched in twenty days, averaging over twenty miles per day during the time.

OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION.

I append a correct list of General Wilson's staff and of the division and brigade commanders:—

Major Beaumont, A. A. General.
Major Salter, Medical Director.
Major Williams, Inspector General.
Captain Carling, Chief Quartermaster.
Captain Hosea, Commissary of Musters and A. A. D. C.
Captain Neil, Assistant Commissary of Musters.
Captain Barker, Chief Commissary.
Captain Van Antwerp, A. A. D. C.
Captain Poole, Tel. Dept. A. D. C.
Captain Kneeland, Provost Marshal.
Lieutenant Oakle, Medical Inspector.
Lieutenant McIlvaith, Medical Officer of Artillery.
Lieutenant Dangler, Chief of Ambulance Corps.
Lieutenant Prather, Assistant Special Inspector.
First Division—Brigadier General E. McCook. First Brigade—Brigadier General Croxton, Second Brigade—Colonel LaGrange.
Second Division—Brigadier General Eli Long. First Brigade—Colonel Miller; Second Brigade—Colonel Minty. Fourth Division—Brevet Major General E. Upton. First Brigade—Brevet Brigadier General Winslow, Second Brigade—Brevet Brigadier General Alexander.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

General Wilson has recommended all his staff and the division and brigade commanders for brevet or other promotion. There is not an officer among them who has not distinguished himself in some way, and scarcely one who cannot number his personal capture of prisoners.

IN THE ASSAULT ON SELMA

Brigadier General Eli Long, of the Second division, had command of the right, and Brevet Major General Emory Upton of the left. A preliminary assault by the escort was unsuccessful. The two divisions charged over the works in splendid style, carrying everything before them. The enemy's force was from six thousand to seven thousand, mostly militia, and our assaulting force was only twelve hundred and fifty. General Long was wounded, and has arrived here, en route for the North. Our losses were two hundred and fifty, and the enemy officially state their loss to have been between four hundred and five hundred. Our whole loss in all the expedition was only three hundred and fifty.

MOSBY.

The Guerilla Mosby Making for the Trans-Mississippi Department—He Recommends His Men Not to Follow Him for Fear They Might Put Their Necks into a Halter.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 2.]

When we last referred to Colonel John S. Mosby he had just had, at Berryville, Clarke county, Va., an interview with General Chapman, which it was believed would result in the surrender of his battalion to the United States troops on the terms accorded by General Grant to General Lee. The negotiations, it will be remembered, were broken off by Gen. Chapman's receiving marching orders, and it would seem they were never renewed, for we learn from one of Mosby's men, who arrived in the city, that the noted partisan has, like Davis, turned his head and front of danger ... determined to fly to the Trans-Mississippi ... the rebellion ... He took leave of his men at Salem, Fauquier county, telling them that he was about to set out for Texas, but that they must disband and return to their homes; that he did not wish that they should accompany him, as by doing so they might put their necks into a halter. He rode off, accompanied by a small number of his old companions in arms. The organization at once dissolved. Many of the men and officers have gone to Winchester, and there been paroled, some have come to this city, and others have returned to their homes.

Colonel Mosby leaves a young wife, who is residing with his father in Amherst. It is not known whether he seeks the Western country with belligerent intentions, or, like old Foote, to find some sequestered spot where taxation is unknown.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The United States transport steamer Kennebec, Joseph Garton, master, arrived at this port, from Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe, Va., at half-past six P. M. to-day (May 3), with a load of convalescent United States troops and passengers. Among the former were a number of lieutenant colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants; Brigadier General Prince and staff were passengers as far as Fortress Monroe.

The Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps of Sherman's army, under the command of General Howard, left Raleigh, N. C., on the 29th ult., for Alexandria, Va. They are to march the whole distance, stopping at Petersburg and Richmond.

The Fourteenth and Twentieth corps were under similar orders, and expecting to move very soon.

The Tenth and Twenty third corps remain in North Carolina for the present, the department being under the command of Major General Schofield.

It is rumored that the white troops are to leave Newbern, and the place be wholly garrisoned by colored troops. Newbern is very healthy this spring, though there has been considerable very warm weather of late. The general impression is that the yellow fever will not trouble the town this season.

The Kennebec made the trip in about fifty hours (running time), and reports a very smooth passage.

We are indebted to Purser L. H. Orvis for favors.

OBITUARY.

Pliny Miles, Esq.

Our Paris correspondence, by the Scotia, announces the death at Malta, on the 18th of April, of Pliny Miles, Esq., formerly of this city and for many years past the resident London correspondent of the HERALD. Mr. Miles made himself an enviable reputation in this country by his literary attainments. His published works and lectures—embracing his experience in travelling in various parts of the European continent, and his better known and highly entertaining work on Mormonism—are still very popular standard volumes. His lectures on Iceland, delivered in this city some twelve or fifteen years since, were well received at the time, and were subsequently repeated at the request of prominent citizens. In one of them he used to relate that, during his extended trip through that "ice ribbed region of the north," the only evidence of the civilization of the inhabitants was the finding on one occasion only of copies of the London *Times* and NEW YORK HERALD lying in the same hut.

Mr. Miles devoted many years of his life to the advocacy, by his pen and voice, of cheap postage in this country, and held the same relation to that reform here that Rowland Hill bore to the adoption of the same system in England. His valuable statistical works on the subject were much quoted in Congress during the agitation of the subject there, and had a beneficial effect in securing the adoption of the present system. Hon. Montgomery Blair invited him to Washington a year or two since in order to secure his assistance in improving the system as then working.

While residing in London as the HERALD correspondent Mr. Miles was in very bad health, and becoming impressed with the idea that aerial navigation would improve his condition, he became interested in ballooning, and, with Hon. Robert J. Walker, Glaisher and Coxwell, made several ascensions from London, all of which were admirably described and widely quoted, but which did not add much to his failing strength.

He took much interest in the great French commercial enterprise, the Suez Canal, and made his preparations, despite his physical condition, to be present as the representative of the HERALD at the opening of the canal, which was fixed for April. While en route for Alexandria he was taken ill, and was landed at Malta, where he died on the date as above, having been carefully attended by American residents on the island. We are deeply indebted to the American Consul, Wm. Winthrop, Esq., to the Episcopal Archdeacon Clough, and to the several American families at Malta, for kindnesses to our departed friend.

Personal Intelligence.

The woman (supposed to reside near Harlem) who called on Lieutenant General Scott, and afterwards on Major General Dix, in November last, with two letters picked up in a Third avenue car, is requested to call on Major General Dix, at Department Headquarters, No. 49 Bleecker street.

John W. Schmidt, Esq., chief of the well known house of J. W. Schmidt & Co., of this city, the oldest German firm in New York, which was established by him about the year 1815, withdraws from active mercantile business. Mr. Schmidt is the Consul General of Prussia, Saxony, Baden and Oldenburg to the United States; he is Privy Commercial Councillor of the King of Prussia, Knight Commander of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, with the star of Knight Commander of the Order of the Kingdom of Saxony and the Grand Duchy of Baden and Oldenburg. He came to this country in 1805, with his friend Mr. De Rhame, the well known banker, and afterwards established the above house, and was the first consul from those countries accredited to the United States. On the recall of the former Prussian Minister, Baron Rönne, in 1848, Mr. Schmidt was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires*, and remained in that office until the arrival of the present Minister, Baron Gerolt. Mr. Schmidt married Miss Bache, daughter of Theodore Bache, a descendant of Benjamin Franklin, and has now arrived at the patriarchal age of eighty six years, retaining his mental faculties as vigorous as they were half a century ago. He claimed recently, and obtained for his government, the extradition of two Prussian fugitive forgers, and though he retires from the toils of mercantile pursuits, he still holds the high position of Consul General from his government.

List of Americans registered at Messrs. Vandenbroeck Bros., No. 50 rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Messrs. Lhoriaits, Kane & Co., No. 9 Paix de la Bourse, and Messrs. John Munroe & Co., No. 5 rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending April 21:—D. S. Appleton, A. H. Schenck, F. Lawrence Wilmerding, D. Stuart Dodge, H. Hutchinson, G. D. J. Trask, from New York, Henry Baron, Charles G. Way, A. D. Bradstreet, Geo. W. Healy, Nathan Carruth, Miss Fanny Carruth, Miss Emily Carruth, G. Tucker, Gustavus D. Parker, T. V. Shaw, Geo. W. Heard, A. W. Spencer, Alexander Strong and daughter, Boston, Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, Salem, Massachusetts, James P. White, G. S. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y., Joseph Lober, San Francisco, Professor and Mrs. A. D. Bache, H. Wood Bache, Washington.

Melancholy Accident at St. John, N. B.

DROWNING OF CAPTAIN COULLARD, OF NEW YORK; CAPTAIN GEORGE, OF THE SHIP HEMISPHERE, AND CAPTAIN M'LEAN, SHIPPING MASTER OF THE PORT OF ST. JOHN.

A St. John (N. B.) paper of a late date contains the following melancholy intelligence:—

Yesterday morning a party, comprising the following gentlemen, left the city to visit the country in the vicinity of Lake Lomond, viz:—Captain James B. McLean, Shipping Master of the port, Captain Thompson, of ship Columbia, Dr. Rathbotham, of the same vessel; Captain George, ship Hemisphere, Captain Coullard, of New York, Captain Mortimer, ship America, Captain Woodward, ship American Congress. After enjoying the scenery of the lakes, and while awaiting dinner at Mr. Bunker's, the party were joined by Sheriff Harding, who had been visiting the upper part of the lake, and it was proposed by Captain McLean that they should have a row on the lake near the hotel. Six of the gentlemen got into a large boat, and the Sheriff, with Captain Coullard, into a wherry. The boats had reached a point about midway between Donaldson's Point and Jordan's, when, in consequence of a change of seats between parties in the larger boat, it capsized, and all hands were precipitated into the water.

Two of the party, Captain Mortimer and Dr. Rathbotham, swam to the small boat, and were towed ashore by Captain Thompson, who had exchanged boats with the Sheriff and Captain Coullard. The other five persons clung to the boat for a considerable time, but eventually Captain George, getting tangled in the fishing gear of the larger boat, dropped his hold and was drowned. A short time after Captain McLean, overcome by exhaustion, went down without a struggle. The next to go was Captain Coullard, who, although apparently in a secure position on the bottom of the boat, in attempting to better his position caused the boat to roll over, and also went down, never to rise again alive. When the boat righted again Sheriff Harding and Captain Woodward came up on opposite sides, and kept it upright. In the meantime Mr. George Stymest and Mr. Robert G. Crozier, having arrived from the city, caught sight of the drowning men and put off to their rescue, which was successfully accomplished, but not a moment too soon.

Both the Sheriff and Captain Woodward were nearly exhausted, but nothing serious is to be apprehended on their account. The late hour at which we received intelligence of the accident prevents fuller details in this issue.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Guerilla Warfare Increasing in Sinaloa.

THE DEFECTION OF GENERAL CORTINA.

A Crisis Imminent in the New Empire, &c., &c., &c.

By the arrival of the steamer Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana April 29, we have Cuban and Mexican advices to the latest dates. ... rather the files of Spanish papers. Our correspondence is published below.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, April 29, 1865.

Prospect of a War Between France and the United States—The Guerillas in Mexico—No Quarter Asked or Given in Sinaloa—They Score in Michoacan and Puebla—The Foreign Legion to be Increased, &c., &c.

Everything promises an interesting and exciting time in Mexico during the coming summer. In fact the crisis has yet to be passed which will test the resistance and endurance of the new empire and its supporters. The revolt of Cortina, viewed by itself, is nothing; but, taken with concomitant circumstances, it is of the highest significance, and is most probably the forerunner of a tremendous storm. Further intelligence from Matamoros is anxiously looked for, and the steamer due to-day from Vera Cruz must bring us, it is supposed, news of the gravest importance. The opinion of those here who pay any attention to Mexican affairs is identical with that of your city of Mexico correspondent, who assures us that the invasion of that country by the "Northmen" has positively commenced. It is no longer, then, a secret, but has already flown across the seas, to roost like some ominous bird "on the marble bust of Pallas" above a certain "chamber door." The long "threatening" has at length come, and the French are to be "driven out." A fairer challenge to a fair fight never was given, and the gage will be accepted. I am not called upon to say any more, for the result of the contest can only be matter of opinion and calculation, and I do not intend to add the business of prophet to that of correspondent without an extra salary. There is no prophetic merit in saying that you will have a fair, square stand up fight with France; neither is there any remarkable shrewdness to get credit for, for even the most broken down old war horse can snuff the battle from afar and indulge in a quiet "Ha! ha!" after contemplating the prospect.

With thus much of prologue for your enlightenment let me proceed to give you a few scraps of the latest news, brought hither by a French steamer, and interesting only in so far as it goes to show that the guerilla warfare continues throughout the country, being carried on with peculiar bitterness in Sinaloa, where no quarter is given by either side. In that State or department, therefore, as well as those of Michoacan, Puebla and along the northern frontier, that gleam of peace of which I lately spoke can not be discovered. "The news from Michoacan," says a newspaper, "is sad"—a statement which may be relied on, since there are a great many guerilla parties—estimated in all at about two thousand men—prowling through the State. It is probable the numbers are greater. Among them is the General Valdes, who had submitted to the empire and lately deserted, and whose influence over the troops he lately commanded is still feared.

Saltillo, the capital of Coahuila, is being fortified. Despatches from Mejia to the Baron Aymard were lately captured by a guerilla party operating in that State. A counter guerilla force has been organized—all Mexicans.

A great many petty fights are spoken of, in one of which, near Morelia, the imperialists got the worst of it, losing Colonel Suarez, their commanding officer, killed, and about one half the entire force. In addition to the prisoners, the victors got seventy horses and six thousand dollars in gold. The beaten party were all Mexicans.

General Gamboa—a new name to you—has been sent down to Oajaca, by the Emperor, to distribute twenty thousand dollars among those who suffered during the attack on that place. Two hundred of the prisoners from there have reached the capital, where it is supposed they will be liberated, since most of them are unwilling conscripts. A large number of the officers who surrendered with Porfirio Diaz have already been set at liberty.

General Thun —— (I find the name incomplete), writes from Puebla that quiet has been restored and harmony re-established between the citizens and military. From the same quarter we learn that eleven officers of all grades, from captain upwards, voluntarily presented themselves at the imperial headquarters and took the "iron clad." One of the number was ex Governor Hernandez, of Vera Cruz.

It is said the Foreign Legion will be increased to twenty thousand men. From six to twenty is a considerable advance, but not enough for the time that is coming.

Maximilian has returned thanks to Marshal Bazaine, in a "neat and appropriate" note, for his labors in organizing the army and ministry of war. He says:—"On the 8th of last July I entrusted to your wise direction the care of forming a project for the organization of the army of Mexico. I thank your Excellency for the aid you have so spontaneously lent me for that purpose, and other services you have rendered my country by your co-operation in the work. The committee and sub-committees shall be dissolved, and the Ministry of War, recently organized, will be able, relying on the regulations put in force, to take charge of the last questions not yet decided. Your affectionate friend, MAXIMILIAN."

The steamer Barcelona not having arrived up to the hour of closing the mail (eleven A. M.), whatever news she may bring will have to stand over till Wednesday, when I hope to be able to write to you by the steamer Habana.

HAVANA, April 29, 1865.

Sailed for New York, on the 27th, the steamer Emma Valeria, with nine passengers. On the 28th the steamer Guiding Star, from New Orleans, arrived, and left the same day for New York. Same day (28th) arrived steamer Havana from New York.

The flour question has been settled by a reduction of duties on all classes. The following, I think, is the new tariff:—American or other foreign flour, coming in foreign vessels, five dollars the barrel, being a reduction of one half, Spanish flour, in foreign vessels, four dollars, and the same in national vessels two dollars.

I am told that the government here has received orders from the home government to ship away from the island all the idle and vagabond free negroes, who are to be sent to the Phillippines for military duty. The measure is a good one, and the best that could be adopted, since we have no State Prison wherein to make them work.

No arrivals from blockaded ports. I understand that one or two steamers leave to-day for ports unknown, with a considerable number of passengers.

The Strong Divorce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Moncrief.

MAY 3.—*Peter R. Strong vs. Mary E. Strong.*—The trial of this celebrated cause was set down for to-day, but the counsel for the defence announced that he was not ready to proceed, in consequence of the unsettled state of the issues. One of the issues, and, in the counsel's opinion, the most important one of them all, had been disallowed by Judge McCunn. An appeal had been taken from the decision of the Court, and the argument was set down for the 14th inst. It was proper, therefore, that the trial of the cause should not proceed until this appeal was disposed of.

The counsel for the plaintiff, who seemed anxious to bring on hostilities, inquired if the counsel had any other objection to the trial being proceeded with?

Counsel for the defence—I have a newspaper extract which I wish to read to your Honor.

Judge Moncrief—If there is an appeal pending the case is not properly on the day calendar. I am not here to review the decision of an associate judge, and the remarks of the gentleman on the propriety or impropriety of Judge McCunn's decision must be addressed to the general term.

Counsel for the plaintiff—It is for your Honor to know whether an excuse for putting off a cause is frivolous or not. The defence has been urging us to trial for several months, even before the issues were framed, and now, when we are ready, they want the case to go off for the term, I suppose.

Judge Moncrief—I will mark the case off until the appeal is disposed of.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Will your Honor mark it down for the 15th inst., the day after the argument on the appeal is to be heard?

Judge Moncrief—We will mark it off for the day, and the clerk will not put it on the calendar until the appeal is disposed of, or I will mark it off for the day and reserve it generally, so that either party can bring it on at three days' notice.

Counsel for the plaintiff—That will suit our convenience.

For the plaintiff, Henry A. Cram; for the defence, Eldridge T. Gerry.

Interesting to Flour Merchants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Wells.

MAY 2.—*C. H. Tompkins and Edward C. Rice vs. Thomas Rigney.*—This was a suit growing out of a transaction in sour flour. The plaintiffs agreed to sell the defendant two thousand barrels, at four dollars and thirty cents, but failed to deliver over nine hundred and eighty barrels. Two thousand five hundred dollars had been paid on account, and a bill was sent in for the balance (one thousand seven hundred and sixty one dollars), but the defendant refused to pay it, on the ground that the plaintiffs had broken their contract in neglecting to deliver the whole amount of the flour, and that the defendant was put to a severe pecuniary loss in consequence, which would serve as an offset against any existing balance. The defendant urged that he was obliged to buy the balance of the two thousand barrels elsewhere, at an advance of one dollar and twenty cents a barrel upon the contract price, and that this, together with short weight in the nine hundred and eighty barrels that he did receive, was a full and complete offset against the one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one dollars alleged to be due the plaintiffs. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned for the day.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Capture of the Captain and Part of the Crew of the Rebel Ram Webb—Another Steamer Sunk by a Torpedo near Mobile, &c.

CAIRO, May 2, 1865.

The steamer Von Phul has arrived here with dates from New Orleans to the 27th ult.

The river in the vicinity of Baton Rouge continued to rise, and many plantations on the west side were inundated.

Captain Reed and twenty-one of the crew of the ram Webb were captured by the Tenth Illinois cavalry and brought into New Orleans on the 24th ult.

The steamer St. Marys, which was sunk in Mobile bay, was being raised.

The steamer Hamilton, from New Orleans, with the Third Michigan cavalry on board, was struck by a torpedo under her boilers in the lower Gap channel entrance to Mobile, making a complete wreck of that part of the boat and killing and wounding thirteen persons.

An order was immediately issued for all steamers to take the Eastern channel, by the way of the Tensas river, in going to or from Mobile, making the distance some twenty or thirty miles further.

Cotton was brisk at New Orleans on the 25th, and 1c. a 2c. higher. Low middling sold at 30c., middling at 34c. and ordinary at 25c. Superfine flour $6 50 per bbl. Sugar stationary. Molasses—Small sales of prime muscovado at 26c. Freights—Sailing vessels for New York and Boston take flour at 35c. per bbl., and New York mail steamers take cotton at 1c. per lb.

A Relief.

You are troubled with a bad breath; it annoys your friends and acquaintances, as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the fragrant SOZODONT. It will cleanse and beautify your teeth and leave your breath pure and sweet. Sold by druggists.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries, and information given. Drawings sent. J. CLUTE, Broker's office, 176 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Gold Paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

A.—Lottery Prizes Cashed. Circulars, drawings and information sent. J. R. PLATTON, 10 Wall street N. Y.

A Point on which All Physicians Agree. Out of ten thousand regular physicians you cannot find one who will not say that Stimulants and Invigorants are absolutely necessary in medical practice. And yet in bygone years humane practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the fiendish ingenuity of wretches who make merchandise of human infirmities had so polluted and deteriorated them that the remedy was deemed as dangerous as the disease. This perplexity is happily done away with. Physicians know, because the first analytical chemists of the age have demonstrated the fact, that HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are absolutely and entirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been introduced into the United States Army, and are accepted, whereon the testimony of the wise, the intelligent and the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best protective against and cure for all diseases arising from impurity in the air, or other unhealthy climate influences, that has ever been tested by experience. In cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, we state, without qualification or reservation, that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything prepared by human skill can be. New York office, 59 Cedar street.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" give sure and almost immediate relief.

American Watches, Gold and Silver, from Forty five to Three Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, formerly 11 Wall street.

Additional Spring Styles in Soft Hats have just been issued by GENIN, 513 Broadway, whose assortments in every branch of the Plain and Fancy Hat business are the largest, the choicest and the most varied on this continent.

A.—Use the Best.—Bowden's Moth Destroying Packet. For sale by all druggists. Price 50c.

A "White's Patent Lever Truss" is Perfect.—Cures rupture. No pressure on the back. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

A.—Dents' All Wool Suits $18; Boys' All Wool Suits $7, at I. V. BROKAW'S, 34 Fourth avenue.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. Factory 81 Barclay street.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean. Stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, 1,123 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Children's Fine Carriages; Spring Horses, Cantering Horses, Baby Tenders, self-operating Swings and Toys. L. TIBBALS, 510 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas.

Frank Leslie's

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NEWSPAPER,
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NEWSPAPER,
NEWSPAPER,
NO. 503,
FOR MAY 13TH, CONTAINS
(READY THIS MORNING)

Portrait of Sergeant
BOSTON CORBETT,
BOSTON CORBETT,
BOSTON CORBETT,
BOSTON CORBETT,
The man who shot Booth. From a Photograph by Brady.
THE KILLING OF BOOTH,
THE KILLING OF BOOTH,
THE KILLING OF BOOTH,
THE KILLING OF BOOTH,
THE ASSASSIN
THE DYING MURDERER DRAWN FROM THE BARN,
THE DYING MURDERER DRAWN FROM THE BARN,
THE DYING MURDERER DRAWN FROM THE BARN,
THE DYING MURDERER DRAWN FROM THE BARN,
where he had taken refuge, on Garrett's farm, near Port Royal, April 26, 1865. From a sketch by an eye witness.
The President's Funeral Car on a Steam Lighter, approaching New York from Jersey City, April 24, 1865.
VIEW OF THE
FUNERAL CAR,
FUNERAL CAR,
FUNERAL CAR,
FUNERAL CAR,
containing the remains of President Lincoln.
Interior View of the President's Funeral Car, containing the Coffin and Guard of Honor.
Escape of Booth, the assassin, from the rear of Ford's theatre, on the night of April 14, 1865.
Funeral Honors to President Lincoln. The Catafalque passing up Broadway, New York, April 25, 1865, in the presence of nearly a million of spectators. From a number of sketches taken at different points by our special artists.
Scene of the
FAMOUS NEGOTIATION
FAMOUS NEGOTIATION
FAMOUS NEGOTIATION
FAMOUS NEGOTIATION
between Generals
SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON,
SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON,
SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON,
SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON,
April 18, 1865, James Bennett's House, where the interview was held, Generals Kilpatrick and Hampton, with the staff Officers, discussing the campaign during the meeting between their chiefs. Sketched by our special artist, J. E. Taylor.
Coffin containing the Remains of President Lincoln.
Small Doors leading to the President's Box, Ford's theatre, Washington, showing the peep-hole made by Booth in the corner of the panel.
Murder of President Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln carried from the Theatre to Peterson's House, opposite, April 14, 1865.
Booth's Stable, in the rear of Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C. Sketched by A. Berghaus.
Rear of Ford's Theatre, showing the small door by which Booth made his escape. Sketched by A. Berghaus.
ROCKING CHAIR
ROCKING CHAIR
ROCKING CHAIR
ROCKING CHAIR
in which President Lincoln was sitting when assassinated. Appearance of the Chair with the Blood of the President upon it, when sketched in the theatre by our special artist, A. Berghaus.
FRANK LESLIE,
537 Pearl street, New York.

Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap cures pimples, freckles, eruptions, tan and all blemishes. At his depot, 453 Broadway, and druggists.

Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine. WHEELER & WILSON, 625 Broadway, N. Y.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay street. Sold by all druggists.

Isaacsen's Phosphoric Paste Brings Certain death to rats and roaches. Isaacsen's Vermin Insect Powder is the most radical annihilator of bed bugs, ants, moths, &c. For sale by every druggist. Principal depot No. 46 Fulton street, New York.

Immense Price Paid for Old Books.—500,000 Books. Stereoscopic Pictures on hand. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau street, below Beekman.

Janeway & Co., Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, No. 31 Dey street.

Ladies' Bracelets—New Styles—Two, Three, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Two Hundred Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

Removal.

THE GREAT DEMAND FOR THE WEBER PIANOFORTE
Has made it necessary to remove to the spacious marble building,
429 Broome street, near Broadway,
where the manufacturer respectfully invites his old friends and the public.
A. WEBER.

The Polar Refrigerator and Water Cooler is the best. LESLEY & ELLIOT, 494 Broadway.

The Original Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Invented and made by ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE—ONE BLOCK EAST of the City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William street, 250 Rooms neatly furnished. One room to one per [illegible] to 50c per day, $1 50 to $3 per week. House open all night.

A LARGE ROOM TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A [illegible] and wife or two single gentlemen. Inquire [illegible] East 4th street near Second avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A PLEASANT [illegible] Front Room and hall Bedroom [illegible] or two gentlemen, with Board. Apply [illegible] Twenty fourth street, near Broadway. [illegible]

A SUIT OF SEPARATE ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to let, with first class Board, four story [illegible] front house, No 1 East Twentieth street, near [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR. ALSO Front Rooms on third floor, and Back Parlor and Bedroom, with Board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements. Apply at 180 West Thirty sixth street.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A PLEASANT FRONT Room, with breakfast and Sunday Board. Apply at 213 West Twenty fourth street. References required.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GAS, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, $7 weekly. 160 Grand street, near Amity.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, ONE OR two Rooms, to persons of respectability. References exchanged. Apply at 151 Second avenue. Very pleasant locality.

TO GENTLEMEN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY would like to let one or two nicely furnished Rooms, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Call at 60 West Twenty-fourth street.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH Board in a private family. Inquire for Mrs McCarthy, at 261 Eighth avenue at the hall door.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT YORKVILLE, one Furnished and unfurnished Rooms, on second floor, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman. Apply at [illegible] eighth street, [illegible] house east of Third avenue, left hand side. All modern improvements.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT 208 WEST SIXTEENTH street, a large Room, also a Hall Bedroom, to three young men. Those willing to give a fair price will find a good home. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A PARTY OF FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a suit of Furnished Rooms, with a private family, in a first class house, within ten minutes' walk of South ferry, cars run one block from house, breakfast if desired, reference required. Address [illegible] Brooklyn Post office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY, PARLOR and Bedroom, on second floor, to gentlemen only, with Breakfast, if desired; references required. Apply at 241 West Thirty sixth street.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

AT NO 3 PINE STREET—BY W. H. HOBBE, CITY and Country Property for sale and to let.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—Three story and basement, has all the modern improvements [illegible] on the premises; situation delightful for a summer or [illegible] price $15,000. If not sold by the 1st or 15th of June will be let at $150 per month. Call at 230 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BEAUTIFULLY situated on the east bank of the Hudson, for sale, and immediate possession given. For full particulars inquire of H. THOMPSON, at R. L. Smith & Co's, 188 and 190 Fulton street.

AT YONKERS—IF YOU WANT A FURNISHED HOUSE or to purchase Property you can be accommodated. Either address or call on JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

AN EXTENSIVE PLOT OF GROUND—WITH OR WITHOUT improvements, in New York or vicinity, wanted, for the Garden of Art. Owners or brokers may apply.

DAY & PALMER, 319 Fourth avenue.

A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF 24 acres, at Somerville, N. J., in sight of village, commodious house, with 13 rooms, numerous outbuildings, abundance of fruit and shade, was sold before the war for $8,000, now offered for $4,000.

J. S. FERGUSON, 93 Nassau street, room 21.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A FINE, NEW COTTAGE, 11 rooms, barn and fruit, at Metuchin, 25 miles 1 hour's ride, two blocks from depot, only $3,000. Also a small Cottage, 6 rooms, to rent for $200.

J. S. FERGUSON, 93 Nassau street, room 21.

AT 365 THIRD AVENUE.—AS THE LETTING AND renting season is over, landlords having property to sell or exchange, send on particulars; register same in my office, free of charge. Are you looking for a house, lot or farm as an investment, take a note of this and apply as above.

JAMES ROWE, Licensed Real Estate Broker.

A SPLENDID FARM, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the railroad depot, in highest state of cultivation and in most perfect order, choicest fruit, two houses and many barns. JOSEPH MASON, No 5½ Pine street.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW BROWN STONE HOUSE, just completed, and ready for occupation; terms easy. URMY & COPLAND 410 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, OR TO LET, NEWLY FURNISHED—A fine four story and basement brown stone House, Thirty fifth street, Murray Hill. Others for sale, furnished and unfurnished, $18,000 to $[illegible]; possession.

W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—300 ACRES OF EXCELLENT Land, heavily timbered, in Wood county, Ohio, about 14 miles from Toledo, price $16 per acre, would be exchanged for a comfortable 10 roomed house in New York, or within 10 miles of said city, close to a railroad. Address lockbox 160 Zanesville, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, A SPLENDID brown stone House on Murray Hill.

JOSEPH MASON, No 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—LOT 20 NEW BOWERY, running through and fronting 20 feet on James street 57 feet front on New Bowery, average depth 60 feet; terms easy. Apply to JOHN PLUME, 87 Varick street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING nine rooms, for the summer season, with or without the land, forty miles from New York, on Long Island Sound, good bathing, fishing, &c. Inquire at 100 avenue D.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY Residences at Boiling Springs and [illegible] from Jersey City. Apply at 48 [illegible] to H. J. WALKER, or at 263 Washington street, to HENRY CASPERSEN.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the residence of Thomas Bell [illegible] pleasantly located for either a private or public house, within one quarter of a mile of the South Bay, where [illegible] fishing and gunning may be had, 18 acres of good land, [illegible] house contains 38 commodious rooms, well furnished [illegible] barn, shed, granary, workshop, [illegible] wash house, milk house, smoke house, [illegible] three wells of good water, good orchard of apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, cherries [illegible] small fruit; rent of house, furnished, $1,[illegible] unfurnished, $1,000. Apply to WM. KEVAN, 101 Water street, or on the premises.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE FOR CASH—LEASE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Grocery Store doing a business over $30,000 a year, rent cheap and excellent location, with a rapid increase of business; the lease has three years to run. Address Grocer box 121 Herald office, for one week.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OLD ESTABLISHED COUNTRY Store, with fine Mansion, containing 17 rooms, bath and water, large barn, carriage and ice house filled, 2½ acres land, plenty of fruit, rare chance for business and delightful home. Price $7,000; only $2,000 down, balance [illegible]

H. D. JONES [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—A MIDDLING SIZED SAFE, Herring's patent. Apply at CONRADI BURGHARDT'S, 530 Broadway. Entrance in Spring street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO IRON STANDING SCREW Presses; one very large, screw five inches in diameter, platen 23x31 inches, the other platen 18 by 24 [illegible] and screw 2¼ inches diameter. Inquire at TOWNSEND & BEARS', 213 Fulton street, third floor.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A SUMMER BOARDING House, containing 35 rooms, very pleasantly [illegible] at Stamford [illegible] near New Haven Railroad [illegible] steamboat landing, beautiful lawns, well shaded [illegible] Apply to J. W. [illegible] 27 Nassau street, or to EDW. A. LEEDS, on the premises.

[illegible]

GUN STOCKING MACHINERY FOR SALE [illegible] Apply to HUNTER, KELLER & CO. [illegible]

[illegible]

IN BALTIMORE.—FOR SALE, THE GOOD WILL AND [illegible]

OYSTER AND DINING SALOON FOR SALE—[illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIPS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A FIRST CLASS house, 19 West Fourth street, at $10 per week, references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN only, neatly Furnished Rooms, with gas and bath, without board. Also a front Basement, suitable for a physician's office. Call at 31 West Twenty fifth street. Location very central. References required.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN YONKERS TO RENT [illegible] Rent $125 per month. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main street, Yonkers.

A [illegible] AT [illegible] BROADWAY, CORNER OF BARclay street to let. Inquire at room No. 9 first floor.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—SITUATED [illegible]

A [illegible] TENTH STREET [illegible] References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A HANDSOMELY [illegible] Fifth avenue.

A ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, [illegible] References required. [illegible] Herald office.

A FACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE—GOOD WATER power, 20 buildings, store &c., twenty miles from the city. Inquire of TOWNSEND & SEARS, 216 Fulton street, third story.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, [illegible] At 231 Second avenue, between Twenty seventh and Twenty eighth streets.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—SEVERAL furnished and unfurnished Villas to rent, embracing all the conveniences of a city house, including gas, also stable. Particularly adapted to parties doing business in the city both summer and winter. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, 132 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE—BROADWAY and Fifth avenue, $270 a month, also first class, elegantly furnished, near Twenty third street and Fifth avenue. ADAMS & CO., 233 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE ROOM TO LET AT 713 BROADWAY, for business purposes. Apply to G. KONIGSBERG, room 19.

A LARGE, NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND Bedroom on the second floor to let for housekeeping, with or without privilege of kitchen. Apply at No. 243 West Thirtieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, four doors from Ninth avenue.

A NEATLY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor, all modern improvements, private family, no other tenant, to let, to a quiet, respectable gentleman. Terms moderate. Apply at 43 Bleecker street.

COUNTRY COTTAGE, AT LITTLE NECK BAY, L. I., to let, furnished, for the season, eleven rooms, stable [illegible]

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, SITUATED 668 WEST Forty fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, suitable for one or two small families. Inquire on the premises. Price $500.

TO LET—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK House in [illegible] third street, near Broadway, [illegible] Price $115 per month. Address [illegible] Herald office.

TO LET—A NEAT HOUSE, THREE STORIES HIGH, [illegible] West Twenty second street, between [illegible] square, with nice furniture, until October 1 [illegible]

TO LET—AN OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED LIQUOR Store, [illegible] West Twenty seventh street, [illegible] Inquire at 240 West Twenty eighth street.

TO LET—A [illegible] SUIT OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR [illegible] Inquire at No. [illegible]

TO LET—AT [illegible], N. J., TWO [illegible] FROM [illegible] with garden and fruit. [illegible] apply to A. [illegible], 165 West [illegible] street, New York.

TO LET—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, FURnished [illegible] modern improvements [illegible] for six months or a year with privilege [illegible] during the winter. Apply at No. 42 Hoyt street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR THREE MONTHS, A FURNISHED COTtage in this city. Address, with particulars as to family and references, [illegible] Herald office.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, WITH good Cellar, 50x20, at 87 East Twenty second street, suitable for light manufacturing. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SEVERAL ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND desirable Rooms in the first class private residence 136 Second avenue.

TO LET—A LARGE SIZED ROOM, FURNISHED, WITHout Board, suitable for one or two gentlemen in a quiet, respectable house. Apply at 391 Eighth avenue, for two days.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, ON 125TH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues, a three story high basement and sub-cellar brick House, with all improvements, and two lots of Furniture for sale if required. Possession at once; rent $750. Apply to S. B. KENYON, Third avenue, corner 124th street.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR OF house in Eighty second street, two doors east of Second avenue; rent $10 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SEPARATE ROOMS FOR THE STORAGE OF furniture, in the first class building 327 and 329 Fourth avenue. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—IN A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, 12 VANDAM street, a back Parlor on the first floor, to one or two respectable gentlemen, furnished. To be seen for four days.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR SIX MONTHS, at Great Neck, L. I., opposite Bay Side, to a small family; 10 rooms, carriage house, with stable, ice house, filled, garden, planted, six acres of land, good bathing and fine water view. Rent $750. J. BLACKWELL, 1,78 Broadway.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MAY 4,
Will be presented, for the fourth time, Mark Lemon's beautiful Drama of
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD,
In which
MR. HENRY PLACIDE
Will appear in his great role of
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD,
ONE OF THE MOST TOUCHING AND PATHETIC PICTURES EVER PRESENTED ON THE STAGE.
Grandfather Whitehead will be followed by the laughable Farce of
A NABOB FOR AN HOUR.
In which
MR. HENRY PLACIDE
Will appear as
SAM HOBBS.
Sustained by a powerful cast.
SATURDAY, May 6, Benefit of Mrs. S. Dey Brown.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY.
Lessee, Director and Manager ... G. L. FOX
LAST WEEK OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
LAST WEEK OF
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
And her original, artistic and inimitable
TOPSY.
[illegible]
NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 5,
BENEFIT OF MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
And her last appearance (but one) this season.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE —
RAG PICKER OF NEW YORK—GOLD SEEKERS—DIGGERS. Mr. Walter [illegible], Mrs. W. G. Jones, Geo. Brookes, Mr. Marden, Mr. G. Lingard, Mr. Hassford.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. WALTER GRISDALE,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
BRILLIANT EXTRA TRIUMPH
Of the gifted and sparkling young artiste,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
In her exquisite impersonation of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
the sila heroine of Waldauer's celebrated play of that title,
EXPRESSLY TRANSLATED FOR HER FROM THE GERMAN.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
MAGGIE MITCHELL AS FANCHON.
Other characters by Misses FARREN, MARY WELLS, SKERRETT, REEVES, BURKE, and Mr. J. G. BURNETT, J. W. COLLIER, GEORGE BECK, E. B. HOLMES, E. BARRY, H. DANVERS RENDLE, &c., &c.
THE WEIRD SHADOW DANCE.
THE FESTIVAL OF ST. ANDOCHE.
CRICKET IN DANGER.
THE REVELATION.
THE PLEDGE.
CRICKET'S TRIUMPH.
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND DANCING.
ADMIRABLE APPOINTMENTS, MECHANISMS, &c.
SEATS SECURED SIX NIGHTS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THURSDAY, [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
LEONARD GROVER ... Director.
CARL ANSCHUTZ ... Conductor.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1865.
Only time, most positively, of
HALEVY'S OPERA,
THE JEWESS.
GRAND PAGEANT RELIGIOSO
In the first act, with over 300 persons on the stage.
[From the New York Herald, Sept. 20, 1864.]
[illegible]
Tickets can be had at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, No. 31 Nassau street.
SATURDAY—LAST GRAND MATINEE.
FAUST ENTIRE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER ... Director.
CARL ANSCHUTZ ... Conductor.
THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865,
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
FAUST, FAUST,
FAUST,
with the same powerful cast, grand chorus and orchestra as performed by this company in the New York Academy on Friday last.
GRAND FANFARE MILITAIRE,
upon which occasion will appear on the stage
GRAFULLA'S
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND
of brass and reed instruments.
Preceding the
ENTIRE GRAND CHORUS,
assisted by
A CAVALCADE OF THE MEMBERS OF SEVERAL GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES;
FORMING A GRAND ENSEMBLE
[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, May 3—6 P. M.

The stock market opened weak on the street this morning, and, under the operations of the bears, Erie declined to 73¾, with which the rest of the list sympathized. At the board, however, it was firmer with an upward tendency. New York Central closed ⅛ higher than at the second board yesterday, Hudson River 1½, Reading ¾, Michigan Southern ⅝, Northwestern 1¾, Fort Wayne 2½, Quicksilver ¾, Cumberland ¼. Erie was ⅜ lower, Cleveland and Pittsburg ½, Rock Island ¾, Ohio and Mississippi certificates ⅛. Government securities were moderately active at a decline of ⅛ a ¼ per cent.

After the adjournment there was a single transaction in Erie of ten thousand shares at 78, the seller being a prominent bear supposed to be largely short of the stock. At the open board at ten o'clock Erie sold at 78¾, and the whole market improved. At the second regular board the improvement continued. Erie was 3⅝ higher than at the close of the first, New York Central ½, Hudson River ½, Reading 2, Michigan Central 1½, Michigan Southern 2¼, Northwestern ½, Rock Island 1¼, Fort Wayne 1, Ohio and Mississippi certificates ⅛. Government securities were firmer.

At the open board, at half-past three, the market was steady. New York Central closed on the call at 98⅞, Erie 78⅜, Reading 102⅝, Northwestern ½, Michigan Southern 66⅞, Cleveland and Pittsburg 75⅛, Rock Island 101⅜, Fort Wayne 98¼, Quicksilver 18. Governments were firm on the street. The impression which gained ground in some quarters at the time that the effect of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln would be to cause a return of our securities from London, promises to prove false. The English and Germans are slow to move, and before they would be likely to act under the news the next steamer from this side would reassure them. Meanwhile it may be that we shall hear of the five-twenty bonds having risen to 75 in London by the steamer due here on Sunday.

The speculative feeling on the Stock Exchange still favors a rise, and the market exhibits a strong tendency toward recovery after every break. The unexampled plethora of loanable funds at the command of brokers ...

[illegible]

...

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 100 bbls. The market continued steady, with sales of 200 bbls at $2 10 a $2 11 for Western.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Married.

EGLESTON—MCVICKAR.—At Trinity chapel, on Tuesday, May 2, by the Rev. Dr. Dix, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ogilby, THOMAS EGLESTON, Jr., to AUGUSTA, daughter of Edward McVickar.

FULLER—REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 3, at St. Mary's church, by the Rev. D. V. M. Johnston, ROBERT M. FULLER, to PAULINE E., eldest daughter of E. O. Reynolds, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MILLER—BRIGGS.—On Tuesday, May 2, by the Rev. Robert McGonegal, STEPHEN H. MILLER, of this city, to ELIZABETH CHRISTIANA, daughter of George Briggs, Esq., of Kingston, N. Y.

PENNY—HART.—On Saturday, April 29, by the Rev. Samuel A. Seaman of the Methodist Episcopal church, Twenty-seventh street, JOSHUA R. PENNY, of Rye, Westchester county, N. Y., to Mrs. SARAH G. HART, of Philadelphia.

ROWAN—SAUL.—On Tuesday, May 2 by the Rev. Dr. Manning, of South Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's father, Jonathan Saul, Esq., Bay View, L. I., JAMES ROWAN, of New York, to EMMA A. SAUL.

THURSTON—SALISBURY.—At Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, May 3, by the Rev. E. H. Richardson, LOUIS H. THURSTON to LAURA C., eldest daughter of the late Henry H. Salisbury, of the above place.

YATES—TERRY.—At Patchogue, on Wednesday, May 3, Captain JAMES WILSON YATES, of New York, to Miss NANCY D. TERRY, of Patchogue.

Died.

BRANDT.—On Wednesday, May 3, JOHANNA AMANDA, youngest child of Henry G. and Sophia H. Brandt.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from 139 Sullivan street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BROWN.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, May 2, FRANCIS EGY, only child of John W. and Lizzie Brown, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, 118th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

COUNLAND.—Drowned, at St. John, N. B., on Thursday, April 27, Captain JOSHUA COUNLAND, aged 45 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Bergen street, fourth house east of Grand avenue, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CORRIGAN.—On Wednesday, May 3, MARY, widow of Patrick Corrigan, a native of county Monaghan, Ireland, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, John, Patrick and Thomas Corrigan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Patrick Corrigan, 393 Seventh avenue, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CONKLIN.—MARY ELLEN CONKLIN, youngest daughter of Henry and Anstiste Conklin, aged 8 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Patrick, and Daniel Sweeney, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parent, 182 Greenwich street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

...

PHILLIPS.—On Tuesday evening, May 2, at seven o'clock, after a long illness, ELIZA PHILLIPS, beloved wife of William Phillips, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 67 Mott street.

RIKER.—At Greenpoint, on Tuesday, May 2, of consumption, Mr. HENRY RIKER, aged 44 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the Baptist church, Greenpoint, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, May 2, at Paterson, N. J., MARY ANN, eldest daughter of James and Elizabeth Russell, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Catholic church, this (Thursday) morning, at nine o'clock, thence the remains will be taken to Bergen Hill for interment.

ROLLIN.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, May 3, DAVENPORT, only son of Louis Rollin, in the 18th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. N. W. Stary, Yonkers, this (Thursday) afternoon, at four o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken the following morning, at nine o'clock, to Greenwood for interment. Trains leave Thirtieth street for Yonkers at twelve M. [illegible] P. M.; leave Yonkers for New York at five minutes [illegible] five P. M.

[illegible]—On Tuesday, May 2, CAROLINE M. [illegible], in the [illegible] of her age.

[illegible] notice of the funeral will be in to-morrow's paper.

SCANLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 3, ANN SCANLAN, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner of Boerum and Bergen streets, this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

TIFFANY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 3, MELISSA J. TIFFANY, aged 24 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John K. Chapman, 76 Adelphi street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New London, Conn., for interment.

TOLOW.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Monday, March 27, JAMES TOLOW, Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth regiment United States colored troops, and formerly of this city.

VAN ANTWERP.—On Wednesday, May 3, GEORGE LYON, son of Mettie and the late James L. Van Antwerp, aged 6 years, 7 months and 16 days.

Funeral at the house of his mother, No. 6 Leroy street, on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

[illegible]

SHIPPING NEWS.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

THE LECTURE SEASON.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

COAL, WOOD, &C.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

FINE ARTS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of three hundred millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In the short space of thirty days over one hundred millions of this series have been sold—leaving this day less than two hundred millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The rebellion is suppressed and the government has already adopted measures to reduce the expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

UNITED STATES FIVE TWENTY SIX PER CENT GOLD BEARING BONDS,

which are always worth a premium.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7 30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. ...

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

[illegible]